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BLAINE'S BLEAT.

HE THINKS THE RAINY DAY DEFEATED HIM.

And is Inclined to Blame Burchard for His Alliteration—His Reliance Upon the Irish and the Germans—St. John Responsible for the Withdrawal of a Large Vote.

BOSTON Mass., November 17, 2 a. m.—To THE CONSTITUTION: The Journal prints this morning an interview by a staff correspondent with Mr. Blaine at Augusta yesterday, upon the causes of his defeat. Mr. Blaine prefaced his analysis of the campaign by remarking that his regret over the democratic triumph was altogether for his party and his country, not for himself.

"I lived too near the presidency in 1881," he said, "and have too keen a sense of its burdens, its embarrassment and its perils to be unduly anxious for the office."

ACCOUNTING FOR NEW YORK.

"How do you account for the closeness of the result in New York?" was asked.

"Well, considering the loss by the bolt of the independent republicans, and the far larger loss from the action of the republican prohibitionists, the wonder at first sight is that the democrats did not carry the state by a large majority, as they confidently expected they would. This result was prevented by the great accession to the republican ranks of the Irish and Irish American voters and workingmen of all classes, who sustained me because of my advocacy of a protective tariff. They believe, and believe wisely, that free trade would reduce their wages."

THE IRISH VOTE.

"You really think, then, that you received a considerable Irish vote in New York."

"Oh, I had thousands upon thousands," responded Mr. Blaine, "and should have had many more, but for the intolerant and utterly improper remark of Dr. Burchard, which was quoted everywhere to my prejudice and in many places attributed to me, though it was in the highest degree distasteful and offensive to me. But a lie, you know, travels very fast, and there was not time before the election to overtake and correct that one, and so I suffered for it."

"But do you think the Irish-American vote was organized at all, or had competent leaders?" was asked.

"Yes," said Mr. Blaine. "I was deeply impressed by the ability, the earnestness and sincerity of those whom I met. There, for instance, is Patrick Ford, of the Irish World. He is a man of the most unselfish devotion to any cause he espouses, possessing a great faculty for organization, with marked ability and untiring energy. General Kerwin, of the Tablet, has, in a large degree, the same characteristics, and is a farsighted and able man with a fine record as a union soldier. Alexander Sullivan and John Finnerty were very powerful on the stump, and did royal service. Both are natural orators of the fervid Irish type. Sullivan's tariff speech in Toledo, contributed very largely to the defeat of Frank Hurd. These men, with others whom I did not personally meet, have made a break in the Irish democratic vote. One that I believe will widen and increase in the future as the full significance ef the attitude of the democratic party on the tariff question becomes understood and appreciated. Our Irish and Irish-American citizens will in time get tired of voting in accordance with the wishes of the English free-traders."

"The Irish in Boston, Mr. Blaine, think you understand their people better than any other republican leader."

THE COY FLATTERER.

"It would be egotistic for me to assume that," responded Mr. Blaine, "but there is perhaps a strong leaning of the Irish element towards me, because, on my mother's side, I am of Irish descent. In Pennsylvania I received an enormous Irish vote, some of the counties hitherto strongly democratic having been completely reversed in their popular majorities by the change of the Irish in favor of the republican ticket. This, however, is of course due in part to the fact that I stood so distinctly as the representative of protection to American industry, an idea which prevails with more force in Pennsylvania than in any other state."

AND THEN THE GERMANS.

"But did you not lose correspondingly in the German vote?"

"Not at all" replied Mr. Blaine. "All through the west the Germans supported me nobly. How else could I have carried Chicago by nine thousand, Cincinnati by five thousand. Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa have the largest German population in the west, and I carried them by splendid majorities. Such able and influential German editors as Mark Breit, in Cincinnati Kauffman in Cleveland, Practorious in St. Louis, and many others brought great strength to the republican cause. There was an immense effort made to prejudice the Germans against me but it failed. They are a wonderfully cool headed people, inflexible, honest in their conclusions, and just in their judgment, and I have abundant reason to thank them for their generous support. I shall not soon forget it. At different points in the west I found German and Irish clubs cordially united in public demonstration."

THE BLAME ON ST. JOHN.

The conversation drifted back to New York, and Mr. Blaine was asked if he thought the prohibitionists were honest in their support of St. John.

"I have never, during the campaign," said Mr. Blaine, "reflected upon the motives of any man, and I shall not do so. I content myself with saying that I think the prohibitionists were misled, and that they did not correctly measure the possible result of this course. I received from many of them the assurance that my candidacy made their action difficult because they really wanted to vote for me, but they seemed to be under the strange delusion that the temperance cause cou[illegible] promoted by supporting their own [illegible]tial ticket, and by their course they [illegible] prejudicially the national issues which were really at stake."

"You attribute the close vote in New York, then, Mr. Blaine, solely to the action of the independents and the prohibitionists."

AND IT WAS A RAINY DAY TOO.

"No, not solely," replied Mr. Blaine, "according to the number of letters I have received from central and western New York it would seem that the rainy day lessened the republican vote. The democratic majorities lie in the cities, whereb y a few minutes walk on a good pavement a man reaches his polling place. The republican majorities are in the country, where numbers live three, four, or even five miles from the polling place, which on election day had to be reached over muddy roads and in a great rain-storm. Had the day been fair, the republican majorities in the rural counties would have been increased, one good judge writes me, probably ten thousand, but all agree by from three to five thousand. The actual difference between the two parties in the final count will perhaps not exceed a thousand, about one-twelfth of one per cent of the total vote, or one voter in every twelve hundred for the entire state. So if the democrats have really carried New York by this small margin, as the latest news indicates, you can see how easily a fair day might have reversed the result. But great political battles, like military battles, are often lost or won by an apparently trival incident or accident which no human foresight can guard against."

Mr. Blaine still appears to enjoy excellent health. He spoke cheerfully throughout, although his best friends do not deny that he is suffering the greatest disappointment of his life. He says himself that he has entirely recovered from the fatigue resulting from his stumping tour.

H. R. CHAMBERLIN.

A VERY BLUE FAMILY.

The Blaines Not in a Very Pleasant Frame of Mind.

AUGUSTA, Me., November 16.—Mr. Blaine has at last realized the bitterness of defeat. He had some faint hope all along that he would be counted in, but the truth seems to be that he was so greatly stunned by the conflicting reports that came from New York the very day after election that he never fully recovered himself and felt all the time that the tide was against him. He has acted all along like a man completely unnerved and displayed none of that spirit and dash that was expected of him by his friends in case of an emergency. The chilling apprehension of defeat that seized him the day after the election has now grown into the full realization of the actual disaster. Both he and his family are suffering the most burning agony. This information comes straight from their own house. Mr. Blaine is to-day more an object of pity than resentment and abuse. The female part of his family are in tears most of the time, while his son Walker curses the very air. If Mr. Blaine had fears of defeat, his family did not share them. His conceited and impertinent son Walker was as confident of his father's triumph as he was of his elevated shirt collar. The single daughter looked forward with fond expectations to her social reign at the white house, as every girl might be expected to do under the circumstances, and many were the rosy pictures she drew before her intimate young lady associates here. Mr. Blaine is more than ever convinced that his friend Elkins was the wrong man to place in the management of the national committee. He thinks he was not equal to the requirements of the place: that he was too easily deceived; that he spent too much money trying to carry southern states, and that he relied too much upon hurrah. The Blaine strikers about the postoffice are a pretty good reflex of what Mr. Blaine himself thinks, and they are open and violent in their denunciation of Jones and Elkins. Jo Manley, the postmaster of Augusta, thinks he himself could have done better than Elkins. Mr. Blaine and his family evidently feel that he has lost the presidency through mismanagement, and the man whom he holds guilty of that mismanagement he will never forgive.

BLAINE AND ARTHUR.

Some Glad Hearts Over the Knight's Discomfiture.

WASHINGTON, November 16. President Arthur and the cabinet, who would have had to go when Blaine came in, are evidently highly pleased at the turn affairs have taked. It is an open secret that some of the foremost republicans, who have in no way affiliated with the independents, really rejoice that Blaine is beaten. Their names might surprise the public. Rivalries, jealousies and animosities, growing out of the changes that followed Garfield's death, are the chief causes of this ill feeling.

Mr. Blaine was anxious to continue at the head of foreign affairs, and made overtures to General Arthur while Garfield was dying, with that object in view. The private history of that eventful time has yet to be written. The facts are all preserved, but they are not likely to appear in Blaine's second volume.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's appointment as secretary of state soured Blaine exceedingly, anr made a breach between him and his successor and also the president which grew into posdtive hostility in the end. Conventional courtesies and superficial expressions of amity failed to conceal the deep resentment at an alleged personal wrong. Gen. Arthur tried conciliation in vain. Blaine would not be reconciled, although he permitted his son to accept a valuable office, and he procured a place for his brother in the agricultural bureau.

This bad blood among the chiefs extended into the ranks of their followers and it may serve to explain a part of the republican defection in New York and New Jersey. When Blaine passed through Newark at the start of his memorable campaign, Mr. Frelinghuysen was conspicuously absent from his own residence, and not by accident.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND.

How He Passed the Day Yesterday—Attendance at Church.

ALBANY, New York, November 16.—President-elect Cleveland spent the day quietly at the executive mansion, although he was at his desk at the executive chamber for an hour or two this afternoon, attending to private correspondence. He received no callers. This morning, according to his invariable custom since taking up his official residence in Albany, he attended divine service at the Fourth Presbyterian church with his sisters, Mrs. Hoyt and Miss R. E. Cleveland.

A Contest for Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—The friends of Hon. Carlton Hunt, who, according to the returns was defeated for congress in the first district by Mr. St. Martin, state that a contest will be made on the grounds of fraud, claiming that they have proof ot the voting of [illegible] men and non-residents and ballot box [illegible]g in the fourth and sixth wards. The [illegible]nce they claim has accumulated to show [illegible]udulent vote of 2,000 counted for [illegible] the Parish of Orleans.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

DORMAN EATON'S REASSURING WORDS.

He Tries to Forestall the Action of President-Elect Cleveland, By Promising That the Rascals Shall Retain Their Places—The Views of the Democratic Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, president of the civil service commission, was asked by a representative of the associated press to-night, what effect he thought Cleveland's election would have on the maintenance of the civil service law. He replied as follows:

"This is a very delicate question for one in my position to answer. I have taken no part, whatever, in the late campaign. I have not the least right to assume to speak for Governor Cleveland, or his party. Having acted with the republican party from its origin, I can hardly speak without some party bias. Nevertheless, I will tell you frankly, what I think. We shall have an administration absolutety democratic in policy, but whether a member of cabinet representing those without whose votes, the democratic party would have failed, I will not guess. But the civil service act will not be repealed, either at the coming session or during the generation. Governor Cleveland and the statesmen of his party would oppose any attempt to repeal it. The republicans, as a body, would resist and the senate would defeat such attempt. The rules will not be abolished; they will be enforced under the new president, but not, I fear, with such enlarging breadth of application and such moral support from the party in power as would have been the case certainly, had President Arthur been re-elected, and, probably, had Mr. Blaine succeeded. The disinterestedness and patriotism of the country are not very unequally divided between the great parties, but, in my opinion, my party has a much larger portion of the intelligent conviction which has thus far supported civil service reform. Great numbers o persons in the democratic ranks are so prejudiced and uninformed on the subject that they will clamor for the removals for the sake of patronage. They do not comprehend that a party which could elect its candidate only by the aid of the republican friends of reform has no chance if it alienates those friends in the future, when they are sure to be far more numerous and powerful than now. They still believe in the old proscriptive spoils system, not comprehending that it is doomed, and caring more, as do many republicans also, for a four years' saturnalia of spoils than for all the future beyond that. A great struggle over the reform issue in the democratic ranks is therefore certain. The statesmen of the party, Bayard, Pendleton, Lamar, Garland, Carlisle, Randall, Cox, Morrison, Tucker, Hewitt, Willis and others, each of whom has already spoken and voted for the civil service act, will stand by the new president in its support. But many worthy democrats and all the demagogues, spoilsmen and rabble of the party will be against it. The republicans will stand together for the act and rules anxiously waiting for the democrats to ruin themselves by their abrogation. The president will lead the reform element of his party, and his clear convictions, his high sense of duty, his courage, his strength of character, will secure the victory.

HEDGING FOR HIS PARTY FRIENDS.

There is no public man in this country who has a higher sense of the moral obligations of official life, or who is more certain to withstand mere partisan and selfish appeals than Governor Cleveland. This is a great element of power and popularity, too, as people now feel, and lest my motives be misunderstood, let me add that he has never done me a favor, and that I could neither ask nor accept one at his hands. Many officers outside the rules, and some within, will doubtless be removed for no very good reasons, but so far as possible Governor Cleveland will prevent mere political proscription. He cannot attend to everything. Much will depend on the members of his cabinet, and especially on the postmaster general. If there are, as it is charged, some officers who have used their influence to enforce assessments and neglected their duties and violated the proprieties of their stations to engage in party warfare, the fate they have challenged may very likely await them. If persons are to be selected for public work, irrespective of politics, they had better attend to that work and not meddle with elections."

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S RECORD.

Question—"What has Governor Cleveland done in New York to warrant this estimate of him?"

Answer—"Buffalo was a city almost as partisan, lawless and badly governed as Cincinnati. Upon being made sheriff, Mr. Cleveland exhibited those qualities which are being more and more needed and appreciated by the people. They comprehended and approved his spirit. He was elected mayor by votes from both parties in that republican city. Entering upon his duties in January, 1882, his life as mayor was a continuous struggle for honesty and fidelity in office against jobbers, spoilsmen and partisans who had long preyed upon the city. He mastered the situation and became known as the "veto mayor." His fearless way of dealing with them is shown by the language of his vetoes and other public utterances, both as mayor and as governor. He invariably opposed and denounced all mere political, selfish and partisan schemes; approved, in the most unhesitating manner, the principles of the Pendleton bill, which is the present civil service law, and vetoed a bill whose aim, he held, was to secure places and patronage for party advancement. In his statesmanlike veto of the railroad fare bill, he withstood the threats, prayers and cajolement of all the manipulators, demagogues and communists of his party. He made a man of business state superintendent of public works instead of a politician, against the combined pressure of the whole army of partisan jobbers. But he went far beyond all this. A New York bill, very largely in the identical language of the national civil service act, but as amended yet more stringent, had his efficient support, and received his prompt signature. The rapidly growing reform sentiment of the country has been demanding more honesty, courage and administrative capacity with less politics in executive places. Governor Cleveland has the distinction of being the first man since Washington, who has been elected president because he possessed these qualities in a pre-eminent degree. They have advanced him more rapidly to the head of the nation than military glory ever did any one of her favorites.

THE COMMISSIONER'S FOND HOPE.

To believe that such a man, with such a history will come to the national capital with pledges and all that is best of his official life, to betray those who have most trusted him to make hostile all republican journals which now support him: to ruin the prospects of his party and to disgrace himself and his country by overturning a work of reform kindred to that upon which his distinction rests, only to secure a free field for patronage mongering and the spoils system debauchery. That such an assumption should be made by any sensible, well informed man, is to me simply impossible. If I am mistaken in this view, I hope the rules will be utterly overthrown before the March winds are over. If the democrats enforce the spoils system policy they must take the consequences. No true friend of reform would have any part in the per[illegible]ptory and deceptive enforcement of the rules [illegible]ted in their essential parts. He would rather await their part in the resurrection four years hence over the graves of their enemies.

MR. THOMAN EXPRESSES HIMSELF.

The views of Judge L. D. Thoman, democratic member of the commission, were also obtained on the same subject discussed by Mr. Eaton.

"What do you think will be President Clevelan's policy as to civil service reform?" was asked

"I do not know, but it would seem that his past public utterances and acts are a suffieient guarantee that his policy will be conservative and in thorough sympathy with the present civil service law and rules."

"Will there be many removals of government officials from office?"

"Yes, and many will remain. I am satisfied that thorough administrative reform will cause the removal of many officials, whose places need not be filled, and if a policy is pursued by which the business of the government will be conducted on business principles the biennial register in two years from now will contain several thousand less names than it does to-day. As to disturbing the subordinates in these public offices, much will depend on the heads of departments, bureans and divisions, and also upon their efficiency in the places they occupy. There never has been such a thing as a "clean sweep." The power of removal is not abridged by the civil service law, but the places made vacant, cannot be filled within the classified service without a requisition on the commissioners. Thus the motive for removing thorough and efficient and trustworthy clerks is gone.

WHAT BLAINE WOULD HAVE DONE.

In the course of futher conversation Judge Thoman took occasion to say that had Mr Blaine been elected he would have made more removals for political motives than Mr. Cleveland because "in a political life of 25 years, much of which time was given to seeking the presidency, many pledges and promises munst have been made," and as a second reason "until his letter of acceptance appeared the public had not been advised that Mr. Blaine was in sympathy with reform of the civil service; and in no speech during the campaign, although he made several hundred, did he refer to this question." Governor Cleveland, Judge Thoman continued, had declared himself on every occasion that he addressed the public in favor of the system of reform that is now being successfully carried out under the provisions of the Pendleton bill and the rules promulgated by President Arthur, "who at all times has given the commission his hearty and unwaiving support."

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The Report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—Henry D. Lyman, second assistant postmaster-general, has submitted his annual report on the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1884. It shows that the cost of inland transportation for the year was as follows: For 11,729 star routes, aggregating 226,779 miles, $5,089,941; 117 steamboat routes, aggregating 15,591 miles, $596,573; for 1,573 railroad routes, aggregating 117,160 miles, $15,012,603; total, $20,699,117. A comparison with the last annual statement shows for the state service an increase of 402 routes, a decrease of 86 miles and an increse of $350,463 in annual cost; for the steamboat service an increase of 2 routes, a decrease of 502 miles, and of $11,048 in annual cost; for the railroad service, an increase of 60 routes, of 6,952 miles, and of $1,121,803 in annual cost.

SOUTHERN-MADE IRON.

How It Fares in the Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.—Statements concerning the amount of southern-made pig-iron that has been disposed of in this market differ very materially. Some have put down the amount at 20,000 tons, but this is regarded as an exaggeration. Several iron brokers, however, have agreed that the amount will reach 5,000 tons from far southern states, and that a quantity nearly as large will come on before January 1. These items come from Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, and are sold here at $18 for No. 1, $17 for No. 2, and $16.50 for No. 3, against the following prices for the Pennsylvania-made iron; $20@19 for No. 1, $18 for No. 2, and $17 for No. 3. Brokers state that, taken all through, these southern-made irons are superior for general uses to those made in Pennsylvania, as they contain less cinder. The iron is brought in 200 and 300 ton lots in connection with other freights. The cost of getting it to this market, including the rail shipments from the interior towns, is $4.50 and $5 per ton. Brokers say that the lots finding their way to this market are only surpluses, and that the shipments will cease when there have been worked off. A very fine grade of iron is now coming in from the valley of Virginia, and including these the amount of Iron that has arrived here recently from the south, it is stated, may be put down at 10,000 tons.

BY THE FLAMES.

The Destructive Work of Fire Throughout the Country.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., November 16.—A fire to-day destroyed 25 leading business houses in this city, including the extensive machine shops of W. F. Kornegay & Co., the Messenger printing office and building, together with several large stocks of merchandise and a quantity of cotton The total loss will exceed $250,000. The amount of insurance cannot yet be ascertained.

Fire in Wilmington, Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.—A special dispatch to the Times from Wilmington, Del., says six of the nine buildings at the Wilmington glassworks were destroyed by fire last night, together with 3,000 cases of window glass and other material. Loss $200,000, fully insured.

Burning of the Eureka Mill.

MEMPHIS, November 16.—Private telegrams from Arkansas City report the burning there this morning of the Eureka oil mill. The loss is fully $125,000. The mill was owned by Little Rock and Memphis parties.

It Appears to Women Only.

OIL CITY, November 16.—A mysterious midnight prowler has been terrorizing Warren for three weeks. Mrs. Hall awoke one night and found a masked man standing at her bedside and gazing at her. Her screams aroused the household, but when help arrived the intruder had disappeared. Two nights afterward two girls occupying one room awoke and saw a masked man sitting on the windowsill in the moonlight. When they screamed he disappeared and could not be found. The next night two dwellings were similarly entered and women frightened. This morning the women of three dwellings reported that the masked man had visited their bedrooms last night. It is a curious circumstance that no men have as yet seen this mysterious visitor. All reports say he wears a mask, and disappears as soon as discovered. He never does any harm beyond frightening the women.

Death from Paralysis.

TROY, N.Y..November 16.—Rev. Wm. Taylor, M. D , pastor of the Universalist church, died here this evening. His death was the result of a shock [illegible]lysis at a matinee in the opera hous[illegible]. He was a prominent ma[illegible]

THE CONGO QUESTION.

MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE IN BERLIN.

A Pacific Speech From the German Premier—The Progress of the Cholera in France—Political Developments in England—Affairs on the Continent—Other News.

BERLIN, November 16.—The Congo conference was formally opened yesterday by Prince Bismarck, in the dining hall of his residence, being the same room that was occupied by the conference of 1878. After the usual preliminary formalities Prince Bismarck delivered a short speech to the delegates, which was pacific in tone and moderate in character, evidently giving general satisfaction. At the suggestion of Count De Laury, Italian delegate, Prince Bismarck was unanimously elected president of the conference. M. Raindre, councellor of the French embassy; Herr Schmidt, German vice consul at St. Petersburg, and Count William Bismarck, were appointed secretaries. It was unanimously agreed that the proceedings should be kept secret. The next meeting of the delegates will probably be held on Tuesday 18th instant.

An American Stranded in London.

LONDON, November 16.—Several men in London feel a lively interest in Colonel Andrew Jackson Rogers, late of the American volunteers, who has recently been devoting his talents to showing Englishmen how they could be rapidly enriched by investing in certain enterprises which he is a promoter. Owing to circumstances not wholly within the control of Colonel Rogers, he has become financially stranded, and is now undergoing a course of more or less voluntary bankruptcy. A meeting of his creditors was held in the London bankruptcy court in Lincoln Inn Fields this afternoon. It was explained that he had been honestly engaged in negotiating in England the sale of shares in certain American financial schemes which were certainly legitimate, and would probably be profitable. The only trouble was that these promising schemes had not matured. The report of the colonel's present financial standing showed his liabilities to be £1,600, and his assets nothing. One of the creditors said that Colonel Rogers had been guilty of debauchery and dissipation; that he had fleeced the creditors and lavished their money on the sirens of St. John's Wood and the West End, while preaching morality in the city. After a somewhat angry session the meeting adjourned until next week, after appointing a committee to look after the interests of the creditors.

The Safety of General Gordon.

LONDON, November 16.—A dispatch from Cairo to Reuter's telegram company, says that a letter from General Gordon has been received by General Lord Wolseley, which was dated at Khartoum, November 4th. This letter states that the steamer which bore Colonels Stewart and Power, and M. Herbin, the consul, and some Greeks, left Khartoum September 10th. General Gordon had received letters through Major Kitchener from his sister, from Sir Samuel Baker and from Henry M. Stanley. General Gordon expresses regret at the wreck of the steamer, which he had sent down the river to Dongola, and speaks with sorrow at the massacre of Colonels Stewart and Power, M. Herbin and thirty others. He is delighted, however, to hear of the British advance up the Nile, and hopes to be able to maintain his hold at Khartaum until the arrival of the relief expedition. He says he continues to harass the mahdi with steamers whenever he attempts to approach Khartoum. The mahdi is himself encamped only one day's march from Khartoum.

General Gordon's latest letter says his position at Kartoum is very secure, and that his troops are in excellent spirits. He adds that the mahdi regularly receives European newspapers, whereupon he learns the movements of the British troops in Egypt. General Gordon warns the French consul general at Cairo that the mahdi possesses Mr. Herbin's cipher code, and may make use of it.

The First American Protestant Bishop.

LONDON, November 16.—The Times devotes a leading article to the celebration at St. Paul's yesterday in honor of centennial anniversary of the conservation of the first bishop of the American Episcopal church. In the course of this it says: "If even it is separated from the state, the church of England may learn from American precedent that it need not fear extinction or humiliation. The American church has set an example which the English church would do well to imitate in enlisting the services of laymen on an equal footing with the clergy." The Times believes that yesterday's commemoration services will do much to promote a spirit of good will between the two great branches of the Anglican church.

Sensation on the Parisian Stage.

PARIS, November 16.—The journalists and composers present at the opera Comique the other night, when Miss Vanszant was obliged to retire from the stage because of sudden illness, are forming a committee to investigate the nature of the young lady's complaint. If their report is of an unfavorable character, Miss Vanszant will be obliged to avoid the Paris stage for an indefinite period.

The Cholera.

PARIS, November 16.—During Saturday there were twenty-two deaths from cholera in the city and fifty in the hospitals. Between midnight last night and 6 o'clock this evening there have been four deaths in the city and seventeen in the hospitals. Two deaths occurred at Nantes to-day.

Four cases of cholera have appeared on board the man-of-war Admiral Duperre. An office who was stricken with the malady has died.

Casualty on the Nile.

CAIRO, November 16.—While the Stafford regiment was passing Ambikol cataract, one whale boat was sunk and two others damaged. A sergeant was drowned, but the remainder of the crew, including two Canadians, were rescued. The stores and outfits were lost.

The friendly tribes in an engagement with the Hadendowas, came off victorious and captured 3,000 camels and a convoy of provisions and corn for Osman Digna.

The Franchise Compromise.

LONDON, November 16—It is understood that the government will present the redistribution bill to parliament immediately after the house of lords has passed the franchise bill, This programme forms the basis of a compromise between the government party and the conservatives.

The Princess Writes a Comedy.

LONDON, November 16.—The youngest daughter of the emperor of Austria, Marie Valerie, has written a comedy, which will be produced at the Imperial theater in Vienna next Wednesday. Valerie herself will perform the part of the heroine.

Collision on the Mobile and Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The north bound passenger train from New Orleans, was delayed to-day seven hours, owing to a collision of freight trains on the Mobile and Mont[illegible] rail road, arriving only this afternoon. T[illegible]ge is [illegible]able. Only an engine [illegible] was [illegible]. No person w[illegible]

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

Two Desperadoes Kill a Man and His Wife.

CHICAGO, November 16.—Two men killed J. Demlow and wife at Desplaines, and robbed their house last night. Armed parties are in pursuit of the murderers.

VICKSBURG, Miss., November 16.—Two negroes, supposed to be the men who shot Constable Birdsong, near Bolton on Wednesday, while passing through Oak Ridge, yesterday, shot and fatally injured a white man. One of the posse are in pursuit of them.

CLEVELAND, November 16.—The decapitated and otherwise shockingly mangled body of Benjamin Shortens was found on the railway near Berea this morning. When last seen alive he had money. A pocket book, and a revolver, none of which were on the corpse. It is believed he was murdered by tramps, robbed, and left on the track.

BROOKLYN, Conn., November 16.—In the Windham county superior court at this place yesterday, Andrew Squires of West Ashford, who cut his brother to pieces in a jack knife duel at a "threshing bee" in the Squires' barn in West Ashford several weeks ago, was charged by the grand jury with murder in the first degree. Squires will be tried at the April term of the superior court. He is about 50 yerrs old. The duel in which his brother was slain lasted over fifteen minutes, both men being experts in the use of the jack-knife. Two other brothers witnessed the fight. The quarrel was over a horse trade.

JACKSON, Mich., November 16.—A jury was secured yesterday in the Crouch murder trial. The court has been occupied since November 5 in the selection of a jury. The case was opened in the afternoon for the prosecution, who placed Daniel S. Holcomb on trial for the murder of the Crouch family, consisting of Jacob D. Crouch, his daughter and son-in-law, and a farmer who was buying cattle of Couch. The murder was committed on November 22, 1883, and the testimony secured was chiefly circumstantial. Jacob D. Crouch was a wealthy farmer living outside the town. His youngest son and Daniel S. Holcomb were suspected of the murder and granted separate trials. Henry Holcomb, a brother of Daniel Holcomb, will also be tried for perjury in the case of Joseph Allen, whom he accused of the murder. A large number of witnesses have been secured for both the prosecution and the defense.

SHE MARRIED A "TOUGH."

And Her Father Grows Desperate in Consequence.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., November 16.—Joseph Keck, an old Frenchman, has kept a fruit store in the upper part of this city for many years. He had a very pretty black-eyed daughter, named Rosa, who became the center of attraction of the store and made it a popular stand. Some two squares away from the store is Lafayette street, the thoroughfare for vice, and in the midst of the street a handsome fellow named James Mershom kept a saloon, largely patronized by sports. How Mershom became acquainted with Rosa Keck is not known, but she who had laughed at all the dudes fell desperately in love with the handsome "tough." About a year ago old man Keck's wife died and left four small children, with Rosa to take her place as a mother to them. A few weeks ago the old man ordered Mershom out of the house on account of his character and associates. Mershom at once eloped with the pretty fruit-seller and married her. When old man Keck's eldest son, aged 10, came down stairs he found his father hanging from the bannisters by a clothes line, dead. In the suicide's pocket was this note in French:

> My daughter ran away from me. I am ashamed to live longer. I am sorry to do this, but my heart is broken, and I had better make an end of my life. Good-bye to all my friends.
>
> JOSEPH KECK,
> No. 628 Preston street.

In the meantime Rosa presides at the saloon and dance-house.

Imprisoned for Life.

JACKSON, Miss., November 16.—The sentence of Jacob Floyd, who was to have been executed at Woodville on December 5th for murder, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Students Put a Horse in the Chapel.

WORCESTER, November 16.—Eleven students of the free institute have confessed complicity in putting a horse in the chapel. Ten of them were among the 29 suspended yesterday for refusing to answer questions. Those who are not guilty have been reinstated. The faculty is considering the punishment of the guilty.

THE WAGE MARKET.

Suspension of Work and Reduction of Wages.

TAUNTON, Mass., November 16.—The workmen in the spoon and fork department at Rex & Barton's have been notified that hereafter, until further notice, they need come to work only every other week.

Notice of a general reduction at the Whittenton mills, to take effect on the 24th, has been given. It is thought that the average will be about ten per cent.

COLUMBUS, O., November 16.—The Columbus board of trade last night heard reports from a committee appointed to investigate the losses sustained by the strike in Hocking Valley since June 17th. The loss of trade to members of board and to the coal companies has been one million six hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The loss to business men outside of the board has been three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The loss of freight to railroads centering here is one million one hundred thousand dollars. The loss to the furnaces in the valley is two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The aggregate losses are four million eleven thousand dollars. Of this it is estimated that the loss to the city of Columbus is three million five hundred and eleven thousand dollars.

An Ancient Gun that Has a Record.

ELLICOTTVILLE, N. Y., November 16.—After the burning of Buffalo in the war of 1812, Orderly Sergeant Benjamin Fay of the American army took up his residence on Temshead hill, Erie county. He took with him the gun that he had used in the battle, a flint-lock musket. He hunted bear, deer and panther with it for fourteen years. Then he sold it to James Fay, a nephew. For fifty-eight years this nephew used it in the wilds of northwestern Pennsylvania, bringing down elk, deer and bear by the score. A few days ago, being 75 years old and the game about all cleared out in his bailiwick, he sold the old relic to Arunah Ward, of Ellicottville, who is preserving it with care for the work it has done.

Notice to Exhibitors.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—Director-General Burke issued a circular to-day advising all exhibitors at the world's exposition, to ship their exhibits at once, in order to guard against delays in transportation, and to complete their installation in time for the opening on December 16. Machinery for the exposition should be in place ready for steam by December 1. The application for space will be received until November 25, by mail. The building committee has ordered a new building for wagon exhibits in the agricultural department.

The Plenary Council.

BALTIMORE, November 16.—To-day the second solemn session of the Catholic plenary council was held at the cathedral in this city. Pontificial high mass was celebrated by Archbishop Williams, of Boston. The sermon was delivered by his grace, Most Rev. W. H. Elder, archbishop of Cincinnati, his subject being "The Priesthood." In the evening Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, preached on [illegible] higher education of the priesthood."

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THE CHAT ABOUT

WITH THE PRESS AND PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

A Woman Burned to Death—Two Murders Near Bainbridge—Fraudulent Bales of Cotton—Two Deer at One Shot—A Wonderful Old Man Seven Hours in a Well, Etc.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Samuel Brown, of Forsyth county, was burned to death on last Saturday. She was left alone in the house, sitting before the fire, and when found had fallen in and was dead. She was eighty years old, and was subject to paralysis.

There were one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven patients in the state lunatic asylum on the 1st of October, 1884. Of this number twenty-one are from Bartow county.

There are over two hundred old criminal cases on the Lumpkin county superior court dockets.

A little thirteen-year-old brother of Dr. R J. Trippe, of Taylorsville, had his hand torn off in a gin last week.

James Foss went down into an old well in Paulding county, and the rock wall caved in upon him. For seven hours he was imprisoned, not able to do more than push the dirt from his mouth. When finally rescued he was almost unconscious.

The old saying was again verified on Thursday evening by the elopement of Mr. Ed. McDonald and Miss Julia Sloan, both of McDonough. About dark Miss Sloan, having made all necessary preparations, silently left her home, and was immediately joined by Mr. McDonald, who awaited her a short distance off. They then proceeded to the residence of a justice, a few miles above McDonough, but learning he was absent from home, they left for the home of 'Squire Wise, near Hampton, where they were speedily made one.

Stockton, Clinch county, we found on a recent visit, to be one of the most promising little towns on the road. It is beautifully situated about two miles from Alapaha river, in the midst of a fertile country and has two or three hundred inhabitants. The town is well shaded, the people prosperous, with good schools and churches, and it is altogether one of the most thriving towns in the state.

The mysterious killing of a negro man named Jake Hines, who lived on the plantation of Mrs. Wm. Donalson six miles below Bainbridge, was acted on by the coroner. The report is that Hines was going from Red Bluff church home about sunset and when near home was shot from ambush with a pistol, the ball entering his breast near the nipple and producing death in a few minutes. He was near home and his cries brought assistance and he lived just long enough to say who had shot him. A number of conflicting stories are told.

Sylvania Telephone: It was our pleasure to meet a few days since Mr. Nicholas Stregles, who resides in the fork of Briar creek. Mr. S. is now seventy-two years of age and is hale and hearty, attending daily to the duties of his farm, which he personally superintends. He may be well proud of his ancestry, as his grand father was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and if we remember correctly what was told us, was at Yorktown when Lord Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington. This old and highly esteemed citizen has been and is still a remarkable man, notwithstanding the frost of seventy-two winters has passed over his head, yet at the present time is altogether more active and energetic then many young men who are not out of their teens. Mr S informed us that he had a mule that is thirty-four years old and has heard it thunder a good many times. He said that his mule could tell very well when there would be bad or disagreeable weather, by braying and making other signs, which were very familiar to him; also, he could tell the hour of 12 o'clock, even during a cloudy day. When that hour arrived there would be no more work for him until after dinner. Mr. S. believes in making plenty of everything for home consumption on his farm. He never buys corn, meat, rice or tobacco, all are produced at home. (A good lesson for our cotton farmers) We were also informed by a reliable gentleman, that no longer than last year, with the weight of seventy two years upon him, Mr. Stregles measured thirty-three feet with a hop, skip and a jump. It is very wonderful, but nevertheless, true as preaching. While looking at this aged man so full of life and energy, we could but hope that his remaining years on earth might be rich in everything that would pertain both to his earthly and eternal happiness, for in him we behold the noblest work of God—an honest man.

Griffin is agitating the question of a public library.

Mr. W. L. Johnston, while clearing Mr. Castleberry's gin, at Frankville, had his left arm caught and so terribly mangled that it had to be amputated.

In the lower part of Berrien county, Mr. John Futch, while otter hunting, killed two deer at one shot.

A negro boy named Tom Everett, aged about 20 years, was accidentally killed by three immense raft timbers rolling upon him, on the river, on Saturday last, near Bainbridge. As the accident was witnessed by several, no investigation was necessary, and he was buried.

Mr. Jim Willis, of Monroe county, father-in-law of Mr A. B. Quinlan, was found dead in his bed with Mr. John Perdue last Saturday morning. When they retired Friday night Mr. Willis seemed perfectly well. He had been troubled with heart disease, and this is supposed to have caused his death during the night.

A young man named Love Dozier brought a bale of cotton into Lincolnton last Saturday which had been fraudulently dealt with. Between every tie holes had been dug and water poured in until the whole inside of the bale was perfectly saturated. The holes were then stuffed with dry cotton.

Hog cholera is raging in Berrien county. Many farmers have lost most of their fattening hogs, and they are offering to sell hog forage at a reduced price.

Sixteen suits on account of the fire against the Central road have been filed in Barnesville.

Bainbridge Democrat: A serious stabbing affray occurred at the barroom of Mr. B. Hill Griffin on Saturday afternoon last in which Mr. B. Hill Griffin was seriously stabbed in the abdomen with a pocket knife by Mr. W. B. Lynn, who lives on Spring Creek, in the western part of the county. Lynn was intoxicated at the time, or it is probable the wound inflicted by him would have been more serious than it is. He was promptly arrested and lodged in the calaboose, after which he was transferred to the county jail, under warrants, charging him with an "assault with intent to murder" sworn out by friends of Mr. Griffin. On Monday he was carried before Justice Ingram, who committed him to jail in default of bail in the sum of $100 000. After the difficulty Mr. Griffin repaired to Beach & Co's., drug store for medical and surgical attention at the hands of Dr. Morgan. The doctor found the wound a little above and to the left of the navel and probed it to a depth of about three inches. Finding that the cavity had not been penetrated the doctor set to work to staunch the flow of blood. This done the wounded man was carried on a lounge to his room over his bar where he has since remained. During Sunday and Monday he had considerable fever, and some apprehension was felt, but at this writing he is resting easier.

While the rockets were being fired in Americus, Wednesday night, Mrs. A. J. Hudson, wife of Dr. Hudson, was struck by a glancing rocket, which exploded just before it reached her, on the back of her head, cutting a painful gash, which bled copiously.

Some unknown person poisoned Mr. Wm. Mumford, of Lincoln county, on last Saturday night with strychnine. He was saved by the skill of Dr. B. F. Bentley.

The trustees of the Lincolnton academy met at the hotel on Wednesday night and unanimously chose W. L. C. Palmer as their teacher for another year.

Mr. H. N. Jenkins, solicitor of patents, Washington, D. C., officially reports to THE CONSTITUTION the following complete list of patents granted Georgia inventors for the week ending November 11, 1884: H. W. Johnstone, Idlewild, car-coupling; W. T. Jordan, Griffin, car-coupling.

A Word to Uncle Pete.

From the Cartersville, Ga., Free Press, Ind.

To Uncle Peter Lawshe: Didn't you flop over just at the wrong time in favor of Blaine, the monumental corruptionist of the age? Your old rooster's neck is badly wrung. Uncle Peter, you must feel sad, lonely and disappointed after giving up your independent democracy in support of corrupt radicalism which "bloody shirt" Blaine so well re[illegible]

MATTERS OF GOSSIP,

The Cumming Clarion is very much disturbed over the headlines in THE CONSTITUTION which asserted the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency. As the wish is father to the thought, it was as natural for THE CONSTITUTION to assert that Cleveland was elected as it was for the Clarion to feel hurt about it. The democratic rooster is doing the crowing now, and he intends to keep it up, and the Blaine apologists might as well make up their minds to endure it.

The Hawkinsville News, in claiming for Hon. E. P. Howell the honor of having first suggested Grover Cleveland for the presidency, concludes that "to Georgia belongs the credit of naming our next president." At the same time the News says: "THE CONSTITUTION is the livest and most enterprising newspaper in the south, and the news it fails to give is not worth reading."

The Greenesboro Herald says it is really surprising that so many persons neglect to have their titles to land recorded. An attorney was looking up the chain of titles to a farm in Greene county, a few days ago, and, although the title has passed through several persons hands within the last twenty years, there is no record whatever in the clerk's office, of any change in ownership for forty years. This is, in all probability, only one case in fifty.

R. R. Stargle, of Dahlonega, throws a brick at somebody through the Piedmont Press, thus:

"Is it in good order for a church to hold a member in full fellowship in said church, knowing at the time that said member is a notorious liar? I desire some one who feels it his duty to advocate truth to answer this question. Do not wait for another."

The editor of the Montezuma Record finds fault with his treatment at the Edgerton hotel in Macon on the night of the parade.

Captain L. L. Hardy, of Harris county, has some very old newspapers. Amoung them is a Charleston Courier of 1826, containing John Quincy Adams' presidential address. There is also a copy of that ever interesting paper, the Columbus Enquirer, dated 1839, and the Universal Herald of 1856.

Monroe Advertiser: A clock can behave strangely, as well as other people. There is a gentleman in this county who has a clock that has been setting on his mantelpiece for several years, and during which time it has not opened its mouth, nor said a word. This gentleman was in serious doubt about Cleveland's election, and could not feel encouraged. On Sunday, however, he received a morning paper from Forsyth. The information it contained settled all the uncertainty on his mind, and he exclaimed: "Well, Cleveland is elected, beyond a doubt!" His daughter, who has been nearly as much interested as her father, turned to the clock on a sudden impulse and waving her hand toward it, said: "Now go, old clock!" As if in obedience to her command, the clock struck. It had not been worked on nor touched. What made it strike, if it was not to celebrate the victory of democracy and the return to honest government and reform?

The last issue of the Danielsville Monitor has the following:

GLORY!

CLEVELAND ELECTED!

RADICALISM DEAD!

The Sickening Mass of Putrefaction Buried Forever Out of Sight!!

Shout the Glad Tidings o'er the Political Sea,
The People have Triumphed—the Country is Free!

[Last week we had the above head lines set up and already put in the form, and were holding our columns open for the latest news on Thursday, when we received the sad news through the papers that Blaine was elected; but, thanks to a kind Providence, that all turned out to be a mistake, and we can yet use the same head-lines].

THE SILKEN TIE

In Its Various Stages from the Incipient to the Full-Grown Idea.

In Carroll county, William Abercombie, aged 80 years, has taken to his bosom Miss Susan Lee, aged 64.

The Hawkinsville Dispatch says that Mr. George Currell, of Cochran, and Miss Annie Hamilton, of Eastman, were married at the home of the bride's mother. The marriage was very quiet and no friends were invited. Nothing was known of it until it was over; then everybody was surprised by the announcement. It will be remembered that this same couple created quite a sensation a few months since, when Mr. Currell came down from Cochran with some friends, procured a marriage license, and went to claim his bride, but then Miss Hamilton decline to marry him. Still undaunted, he made another and more successful effort. Truly "faint heart ne'er won fair lady."

Mr. M. R. Bell, formerly of Mitchell county, recently married his third wife. He left Milledgeville at three o'clock, a. m. the 6th day of October, last past, took the train, arrived at Macon at an early hour, hired a phaeton and two spanking horses, drove thirteen miles into Twiggs county, married a most estimable lady, returned to Macon, took the train for Milledgeville, where he arrived at 9 p. m., having traveled eighty-six miles during the day.

THE SILVER THREAD.

Cards are out for the silver wedding of Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Pattillo, which will take at their home in Griffin, on the 18th inst.

THE GOLDEN ERA.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McCalla, of Conyers, recently celebrated their golden wedding with great eclat.

Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Irwin, of Camilla, celebrated their golden wedding on the evening of November 11. They were married at Old Powelton, Hancock county, by Rev. Jesse Mercer. General Paul Semmes, James Hodge, Frank Nisbet, Dr. W. D. Battle, Misses Anna Wooten, Fanny Wingfield, Mary Battle and Ophelia Reid being attendants. The candle holders were Miss Mary Jane Battle, sister of Dr. Battle, of Mercer university, and afterwards wife of Governor Shorter, and Miss Mat Irvin, now living in Waco, Texas, wife of Colonel O. L. Battle. In those days brides wore tightly-fitting kid gloves of gauntlett fashion, extending up to the elbows. When old Father Mercer said join hands, seeing the gloves, he remarked, "I do not marry gloves." So the bridesmaids rushed forward and tore the glove from the right hand. Many friends gathered at this golden wedding and brought many handsome presents. The entertainment was given by Mr. and Mrs Hurst, of the Hurst house, and was a very enjoyable affair indeed.

The golden wedding of Judge N. L. Atkinson and wife will take place at their home in West Point on Tuesday evening, December 2nd. Nearly all of the wedded life of this venerable and respected couple has been passed in Troup county. The country was yet wild when they settled on southwestern border, near the Chattahoochee. Their children are all grown and several are married. They buried a promising son about three years ago.

CALHOUN'S REMAINS,

The Removal of the Old Tomb to Make Way for a Handsome Sarcophagus.

From the News and Courier.

A solemn and impressive event occurred yesterday in the west cemetery of St. Philip's church, where a group of gentlemen gathered around the last resting place of the remains of the great South Carolina statesman, John C. Calhoun, and reverently placed them in the tomb where they will lie in the future. The sarcophagus, which was ordered by the state of South Carolina, has arrived in the city and is now in process of erection in St. Philip's cemetery. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning all the arrangements having been made, the temporary brick structure in which the remains have been deposited since March, 1850, was opened and the casket removed. The brick vault was then removed and the work of placing the new tomb on the old foundation begun. The casket was found to be in good preservation and on it was found in perfect form, a wreath of cypress and laurel leaves.

There were present at the removal of the remains, by appointment, ex Governor A. G. Magrath, who was masball of the day, and who arranged the imposing funeral procession in this city in 1870, Mayor Courtenay, Charles Inglesby, who introduced in the house of representatives of South Carolina, the resolution making an appropriation for the work now being done, Robert N. Gourdin, J. J. Pringle Smith, General Edward McCrady, General Huguenin, Major Thomas [illegible] others. In the course of ten days the work will be completed, and the last resting place of the great Carolina [illegible] will be [illegible] handsome and [illegible]stantial

SENSATION IN ATHENS

OVER THE DISAPPEARANCE OF TWO YOUNG BOYS.

The Young Sons of Hon. Pope Barrow and Judge Howell Cobb Disappear, and Stir Up the Town —Their Final Reappearance at Home—Other Interesting State News.

ATHENS, Ga., November 16—[Special.]—Athens is all excitement over the mysterious disappearance of two young boys, Meid Barrow, son of ex-Senator Pope Barrow, and Thomas Cobb, son of Judge Howell Cobb, of the city court. The boys are of a lively disposition, and were supposed to have gone hunting yesterday morning. Late in the day when they had not returned, their parents became distressed, and made inquiries of the neighbors. Late last night they had not returned, and the whole city became interested. The police were notified, and began a search. Nothing was heard of the missing boys until to-day, when Conductor Hudgins, of the Georgia railroad, said that yesterday the two boys got on his train at Winterville, and said they were going to Augusta on a little razee. He thought it natural, as the boys were often on the train. Professor David Barrow was on board in an adjoining car. They took the precaution not to let him see them. He left them at Union Point. To-day the officer in Augusta were notified to look out for them. To-night the boys returned to Athens, home-sick and dejected. They claim to have run away for a little fun, having sold some of their possessions to raise the money. The affair is the topic in the city to-night.

FIRE IN BRUNSWICK.

$150,000 Worth of Property Wiped Out of Existence.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Novemcer 16.—[Special.]—This morning about 1 o'clock a fire was discovered in G. Friedlanders warehouse. The flames spread rapidly, consuming property amounting to about $150,000, as follows:

A. Borchardt and A. T. Putnam, livery stable.
W. A. Johnson, shoemaker.
J. C. Lehman, barroom.
C. H. McIntosh, hardware.
J. T. Blair, drugs.
Clover & Dunn, bookstore.
J. B. Wright & Co., clothing.
F. H. Harris, law office.
Smith & Borchardt, law office.
William Crovatt & Co., drugs.
D. T. Dunn, postoffice and residence.
Crovatt & Whitfield, law office.
J. M. Dexter, banker
A. Kaiser & Bro., warehouse.
A. Issacs, bakery.
M. J. Colson, hardware.
A. C. Ward, residence.
John Ward, residence.
A Borchardt's residence.

Several smaller houses were destroyed. Most of the property was moderately covered by insurance, except D. T. Dunn and C. H. McIntosh. The origin of the fire is yet unknown, but many surmises are made, some incendiary and some not.

DOUBLE MURDER IN JONES.

A Lively Rencounter in which Two Lives are Lost

MACON, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]—About 8 o'clock this morning a difficulty arose between Colonel Ben Beck and his son Ben Beck on one side and John Stubbs and his brother Stephen Stubbs on the other side, in Jones county, three miles from James station, on the Macon and Augusta railroad, 14 miles from Macon, in which Colonel Beck, some fifty-five years old, and his son, twenty-five years old, were both killed by the Stubbs brothers, with pistols and a doublebarrel shotgun. The difficulty arose about rents. Colonel Beck died at once. Young Beck lived until about five o'clock this evening. The Stubbs brothers claim that Beck and son were trying to kill them. No one but James Stubbs's wife was present, except those engaged in the fight. Young Beck, on his dying bed, said that neither he nor his father were armed. This news was obtained from Mr. O. G. Moore, who came in a few moments since after coffins for the Becks.

WITH AN OPEN RAZOR.

A German Tailor While Drunk Cuts His Throat in Macon.

MACON, November 16.—[Special.]—John Reichmann, a German tailor, was found in his bed this morning with his throat cut from ear to ear. No cause is assigned for the deed except that he has been drinking for a week past over some reported troubles with his family in Germany. His money, consisting of one hundred dollars and two watches, were found on his person. The coroner's jury found a verdict of suicide. The deed was committed with a razor which was found on the bed beside him.

A Suspicious Character Arrested.

LAWRENCEVILLE, November 16.—[Special.]—Yesterday about sun up a young man came into town with a sheep, cleaned, on his shoulder, and began to sell it. Said he drove it from Clarkston; drove it all night, and killed it just before day. He did not know but one man in Clarkston, and could not tell who he bought the sheep from, and that he lived in North Carolina. All of this led Colonel Juhan to believe he was a cattle thief, and thereupon had him put under arrest. He is now in jail for failing to give bond for vagrancy, bound over by the mayor.

Fooling With a Pistol.

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]—On Saturday, just now, 10 o'clock a. m., a very sad accident occurred at the store of Messrs T. T Singletary & Son, of this place. Cesar Brown an old and worthy colored man was standing at the counter bargaining for a pistol, which he was about to purchase, the young man who was waiting on him and not knowing the pistol was loaded was endeavoring to show him how the cylinder worked, when it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the old negro's body near the region of the heart. Killed him instantly, People should be careful in handling pistols.

To Celebrate Our Victory.

PERRY, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]—The people of Perry and vicinity will celebrate the election of Cleveland and Hendricks next Thursday night by a torchlight procession, music, transparencies, illumination, cannon-firing and speeches. It is expected that by that time the official canvass of the state board of New York will have been announced to the country, dissipating the last doubt of the democratic triumph, and our people will therefore enter without reserve upon the rejoicings of the occasion. A large accession from neighboring towns, and from the country, is expected, and a big time is anticipated. To any member of THE CONSTITUTION staff who may attend, we hereby tender the freedom of the town

Colored Chivalry in Sandersville.

SANDERSVILLE, November 16.—[Special.]—An amusing tilt occurred here yesterday evening between Lewis Mathis, a half-breed sport and one Troupe, a colored ex-school teacher. The former, in rolling a wheelbarrow along the sidewalk, ran against Troupe, who asked Lewis whether he intended to insult him, to which he replied, "Yes, G—d—n it," whereupon the ex-school teacher spat in the face of the half-breed sport, who then seized Troupe and piled him in the street. While thus held down "viet armis" Troupe pecked Louis's head with a knife handle until he was forced to relax his hold and retire with a bloody front. The bystanders did not interfere.

How Price Received the News.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., November 16.—[Special. Warren Price, who has been confined in our county jail for safe keeping, awaiting execution of the death penalty for the murder of his son-in-law, Romanus Perry, and who was to have been executed at Wrightsville on the 14th inst., but was reprieved by the governor for 28 days, received the news of his respite on the evening of the 13th inst., just 20 hours before the hour appointed for his execution. "Thank God!" were his first words. He said that he had abandoned hope of reprieve, but was not frightened at the prospect of death.

The people generally in our county sympathize with Price, and hope his sentence will be commuted to life imprisonment. Hundreds of people from Johnson and surrounding counties, were at Wrightsville on the 14th instant, to witness the execution. Whether the governor orders death sentence to be executed, or commutes it to life imprisonment, the re[illegible] CONSTITUTION [illegible] his life" a the proper tim[illegible]

BLAZES IN GEORGIA.

Mr. W. J. Wiggins, of Wigginsville, Screven, lost his ginhouse by fire Saturday night. The house contained four bales of cotton, the seed out of about thirty bales, and a quantity of rye and wheat. The total loss about $1,000. Mr. Wiggins's buildings were insured for $500. Mr. Wiggins thinks the fire is incendiary.

The ginhouse of Messrs Burch & Martin, near the public square, in Elberton, was discovered to be on fire on Friday night last, about eight o'clock, It was discovered before the fire had made much headway and there being a large number of men on the public square, it was controlled and put out before much damage was done. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Monday afternoon about three o'clock the alarm of fire was sounded in Thomasville, and it was ascertained that a fire had broken out at the oil mill. The various fire companies were promptly on hand, and did good service. The oil company had long since made every preparation against fire, and in consequence the flames were extinguished with but little loss, only some lint and seed cotton being damaged.

The ginhouse of Mr. J. G. Davenport, in Carroll county, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night of last week. There was in it at the time five bales of cotton and thirty bushels of oats. Loss estimated at between $1,200 and $1,500. No insurance. Thought to have been set afire, and a negro by the name of Jack Long, to whom circumstantial evidence points, has been arrested and is now in jail in Carrollton.

The dwelling of Mr. Quitman Cook, of Coffee county, was totally destroyed by an incendiary fire on the night of November 8th. The family was away from home at the time, and everything in the house was consumed.

The unfinished house of Dock Wilson, near McWhorter's store, Chattooga county, was burned last Friday night. Loss. $600.

Mr. J. T. Parker's ginhouse in Screven, was burned last week, with two bales of cotton, but have no information as to extent of the loss sustained in building and machinery.

The Monroe Advertiser says that on Wednesday, the ginhouse of Mr. Willis Newton, southeast of Forsyth was burned. It is not known whether the fire was caused by a spark, matches or friction. The cotton which was being ginned at the time, belonged to Mr. G. H. Curry. The day before, he had found two matches in some of his cotton. Fearing that there might be others in it, he wet the cotton in order to dampen the matches, if there were any, and thus prevent their igniting. The wetting was thorough, and it was supposed had put the cotton beyond danger from matches. Mr. Curry told Mr. Newton of the matches he had found. While it was being ginned it caught fire and was consumed, together with the house. The house was a very cheap one that Mr. Newton had put up after the burning of his other one about two months ago. Mr. Newton lost besides the house, which was valued at $75 and insured for $50, about 1,000 or 1,500 bushels of cotton seed, and a gin. The gin was insured for $90, cotton seed for $10, his own cotton $50, and cotton of customers $100. Mr. Curry lost a large bale of cotton and the seed. The press, which was not far off, caught fire several times, but by strenuous efforts was saved.

Mr. W. W. Browning had a dwelling house near Bolingbroke, burned on Tuesday night. It was a small house, and was insured for $100. It was unoccupied. Mr. Brown had notified the insurance agent that it was vacant and had been given fifteen days in which to put an occupant in it, and it burned before the time was out.

The Pennington saw and grist mill, south of Forsyth, was burned a few days ago. It was run by Mr. Thomas Stewart, a young man, son of Mr. J. F. Stewart.

The ginhouse of Hon. W. H. H. Bush was burned on Monday, with a loss of several bales.

Meriwether county seemes to be unfortunate in the way of fires. A few days ago the Vindicator published a long list, and now it has the following additional:

"This fall has been marked by an unusual number of fires, our county coming in for a full share. Last Sunday about one o'clock the steam ginnery of Mr. J. L. Waggoner, near Prospect church in the eleventh district caught on fire and was consumed. A very fine engine, two excellent gins, twenty-one bales cotton belonging to customers, six bales belonging to Mr. Waggoner, and a large quantity of cotton seed. Total loss about $5,000; no insurance. Mr. Waggoner had a well arranged ginning establishment and could gin a bale of cotton in 30 minutes.

"On Saturday night the dwelling of Mr. J. B. Crossly in the 11th district was burned—the family barely escaping in their night clothes. A complete loss; no insurance. The neighbors and citizens are contributing to relieve the distress of Mr. Crossly and family."

There was a destructive fire on Mr. Isham Daniel's place on New River, Franklin county last Tuesday night. His barn, stables and crib, six houses in all, were burned, destroying about one hundred bushels of corn and about thirteen thousand pounds of fodder and hay. Mr. Henry Spearman superintends the farm and suffers greatly from the fire. The fire was six miles from town, but was plainly seen by several of our citizens. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

On Saturday night last, Mr. J. Buttrill, near Corinth, had his store burned. The most of the goods were saved. This also, is charged to the account of incindiarism.

Mrs. Pou, of Shady Dale neighborhood, had the misfortune to have her barn and contents destroyed by fire last Thursday morning. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Mr S. M. Howard, who lives about two or three miles north of Barnesville, had his ginhouse and four or five bales of cotton burned Monday evening. It caught from a match while ginning. Mr. Howard had discovered a piece of the match and was just telling the ginner to keep a sharp lookout for the head of the match when the flames burst up in their faces. He saved his engine. He had $400 insurance.

Tuesday morning as a negro was driving a wagon loaded with three bales of cotton along the road between Mr. E. S. Murphy's and Mr. B. I. Hensley's place near Barnesville, the cotton caught on fire and consumed two of the bales and a part of the third. The wagon body was burned and the remainder of the wagon barely escaped the same fate. The cotton and wagon belonged to Mr. A. A. Davis. The negro probably was smoking a pipe and let some fire drop from it upon the cotton.

ESSENCE OF DIXIE.

Sumterville, Florida, is without a physician.

Northern people are beginning to flock to Florida.

Wild ducks float on "Lake Eustice," Florida, by the acre.

Two new hotels will soon be completed at Lakeland, Florida.

The military companies of Birmingham, Ala., want an armory.

Mobile county, Alabama, went republican on the 4th by ten majority.

A commodious new cotton exchange building is being erected in Mobile.

Many Texas papers have dropped the election and are talking about Christmas pleasures.

The cost of a constitutional convention for Florida is estimated at $70,000.

J. H. Avis, within a radius of two miles of Daytona, Florida, has killed 49 deer since 16th of June.

The phosphate rock found in the neighborhood of Fort White, Mikesville and Leno, Florida, are likely to prove very valuable.

Lakeland, Florida, is 210 feet above mean tide water at Tampa, one of the highest altitudes, if not the highest along the South Florida railroad.

Farmers about Montgomery, Ala., report that negroes are reluctant to engage for work for the coming year. Some of them are foolishly impressed with an idea that something awful is going to happen.

A NEGRO ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

A Colored Man Passes a Successful Examination in Richmond Court.

From the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle.

At a meeting of the superior court yesterday morning a tall, light hued, colored man, apparently about thirty years of age, presented himself as an applicant for admission to the bar. His application represented that his name was Judson W. Lyons and that he was a gradute of Howard University Law School, Washington, D. C. He also presented a diploma from that institution. His moral character was certified to by Wm. J. White, W. H. Barefield, and Joseph S. Bean, the two former being residents of this city. The court appointed as a committee to examine him, Judge Hook, Judge Shewmake, Mr. Lockhart, and Solicitor General Wright. These gentlemen examined him in turn upon the various branches designated by the statute, each expressing his satisfaction at the manner in which the applicant responded. After a close examination of about an hour, Solicitor General Wright, who conducted the closing part of the examination, arose and said: "I think it but due the applicant that I should state to your honor, and in the hearing of these people, that the applicant, after going through a very searching examination, as far as I have had the time to give it, has not missed a single question, and shows a degree of proficiency in criminal law, which is very rare in applicants before this court." Judge Roney then said: "I take great pleasure in saying that I have listened to the examination and heard the report of the committee, and that I indorse their report that the applicant is worthy of admission to the bar, and I have prepared this order." The court then read the order of admission, and the applicant advanced and took the oath, after which each of the committee went forward and shook hands with him. Lyons was for some time a United States gauger; has since taught school. He was, in 1880, a candidale for the legislature in this county, but was defeated.

Lyons is the second or third colored man who has been admitted to the bar in Augusta since the war. George Snowden practiced here shortly after the war, and John F. Quatles was also admitted to the profession in this city. In Carolina there are several colored lawyers; Sam Lee in Charleston and Whipper in Beaufort being the most conspicuous in that state. Several years ago Aaron Alperoria Bradley was admitted to the bar in Savannah and Styles Hutchins in Atlanta. These parties, however, hava not been heard of lately in legal circles.

An Old Hostelry.

From the Milledgeville Union and Recorder.

The old McComb hotel, though built entirely of wood, still stands. It has been the scene of a thousand incidents and accidents. The most prominent, outside of great political events, was the killing of Henry Byrom by the senior McComb, whose house and family were being assaulted and insulted by the said Byrom. It was a famous tragedy. Hunt killed Alex. Allston in the door of the office, which tragedy we saw. They had drank together at Gus Randolph's bar, just across the street, in the old hearse house, and when they reached the hotel, after sharp words, Aleck made a move to pull off his coat, when Hunt drew and shot him and killed him. Henry Clay, the grand figure in American politics, addressed a crowd of 5,000 people from the east front of this house, and attended and receiving his friends at a ball in the dining room in 1844, during his canvass for the presidency. Mr. Robert McComb changed his sign to the "Clay house" in honor of the "Mill boy of the Slashes." The old house has been the scene of a thousand political gatherings, in which the dead statesmen of Georgia were prominent figures. Right here senators, congressmen, judges, solicitors, statehouse officers, etc., met and laid their plans. What a story could the old house tell if it could only speak! Henry Duncan was one of the first proprietors of the old "Washington Hall," wooden building located just below Mrs. Brake's establishment. This was a famous stage center, and all horse folks, circus folks, etc., stopped here. Mr. Duncan was to be married. The day and the hour were fixed. The guests and all the friends were assembled to witness the ceremonies. But Duncan did not put in an appearance. When his friends went to find him he was undressing to go to bed, but said he had forgot all about it. He redressed and went to the house of his sweetheart and was duly and legally married.

A Notable Gun.

From the Athens, Ga., Banner.

Captain Neibling, of Augusta, who came up to Athens to operate the cannon at the celebration to-night, gives us the following interesting history of the gun which thunders the good news to the multitude: This gun was captured from the British during the revolutionary war, at Augusta, in a fort that stood where St. Paul's church now stands. For a long time the gun was partly buried and stood as a relic of the revolutionary war. During the dark days of reconstruction, when arms were forbidden in this section of country the democrats of Augusta resurrected it and used it in every state and local victory since that time. Now for the first time it is fired to celebrate a national victory. Captured in 1776 by Washington, it it now comes out to render service to the nearest approach to his example as president that we have had since the days of honest government. Captain Neibling is a democrat to the core, and in all the rejoicing of our party has been among the foremost, and in times that tried men's souls John Neibling was not found wanting. On to-night he will enter into the celebration with the old time vigor, and pull the lanyard so as to make his pet thunder out the joy a nation feels. Captain Neibling, who is in charge of the historic gun from Augusta, called in to see us yesterday. He is a nice gentleman, and knows how to fire a cannon.

Learn Them Arithmetic.

From the Athens Ga. Banner.

A student of the university of Georgia was given this simple sum: If the third of six be three what would the fourth of twenty be? This bright student, after figuring for half an hour, gave it up.

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BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be [illegible] competition with the multitude of low-test [illegible] weight alum or phosphate powders. [illegible] cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., [illegible] [illegible]reet, New York.

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SIGN OF THE

[illegible] PADLOCK.

INFLUENCE OF CITIE

DR. TALMAGES SERMON IN T BROKLYN TABERNACLE.

"And He Builded a City, and Called the Name City After the Name of His Son Enoch"—"W Worship Thee, O, Thou Almighty Dollar—Other Words of Wisdom.

BROOKLYN, November 16.—[Special.]—W the six thousand people in the Brooklyn ta nacle rise to begin the service by singing the gloria in excelsis and afterwards, the being changed by a few notes of the or singing the long meter doxology to the tu Old Hundred, the scene is one never to be gotten. After the invocation to-night Talmage gave out the hymn, "Guide me thou great Jehovah." The subject of evening sermon was, "The influence of citi The text was from Genesis iv, xvii: "And builded a city and called the name of city after the name of his son Enoch."

So you see, said Dr. Talmage, Cain was founder of the first city, and I suppose it after him in morals. It takes a city a l while to escape from the character of a fo der. Where the founders of a city are cri nal exiles, the filth, the vice, the prisons the shadow of those founders. It will centuries for New York to get over the influence of the pious founders that city the founder whose pra went up in the streets where now banks disc and brokers shave and companies clare dividends and smugglers sw customhouse lies; and above the of the wheels and the crack of auctioneer's mallet ascends the ascripti "We worship thee, O thou almighty dolla The old church that used to stand on W street is to this day throwing its blessing the scene of traffic and on all the ships fold their white wings in the harbor. In other d people gathered in the cities for defense. N but the poor who had nothing to be stolen, ed in the country. But in these times w through civilization and Christianity, it is to live anywhere, people gather in the ci for purposes of rapid gain.

The city is no worse than the country. vices of the metropolis are more evident t the vices of the rural districts, because t are more people to be bad if they wish to The merchant is as good as the farmer. T is no more cheating in town than out of tow no worse cheating; it is only on a larger s The countryman sometimes prevaricates a the age of the horse that he sells, about the of the bushel with which he m ures the grain, about the pea at the bottom of the bas as being as large as those at the top, about quarter of beef as being tender when i tough, and to as bad an extent as the citi the merchant, ever prevaricates about cali or silks or hardware, and as to villages I th that in some respects they are worse than cities because they copy the vices of the c in the meanest shape; and as to gossi heaven is a country village; everybody kn everybody's business better than he know himself. The grocery store or blacksmith s by day and night is the grand depot for m culine tittle-tattle; and there are alw in the village a half dozen women who h their sun-bonnets hanging near so that at first item of news derogatory they can fly out and cackle it all over the town. Countrymen must not be too hard in their criticisms of the citizen, nor must the plough run too sharply against the yardstick.

Cities are not evil necessarily, as some h argued. They have been the birthpla civilization. In them popular liberty lifted its voice. Witness Genoa, and Pisa Venice. After the death of Alexander the among his papers were found extensive of cities, some to be built in Eu to some be build in The cities in Europe were to be pied by Asiatics; the cities in Asia were occupied according to his plans by Europ and so there should be a commingling fraternity and a kindness and a good wi tween the continents and between the So there always ought to be. The stro thing in my comprehension is there should be bickerings rivalries among our Ame cities. New York must stop caricat Philadelphia and Philadelphia must picking at New York; and certainly the tinent is large enough for St. Louis and cago. What is good for one city is go all the cities. Here is the great highw our national prosperity. On that highw national prosperity walk the cities. A with large forehead and great brain, t Boston. A city with deliberate step and manner, that is Philadelphia. A city wi pocket full of change, that is New York. cities going with a rush that ast the continent, they are St. and Chicago. A city that takes its wif children along with it, that is Brooklyn cinnati, Louisville, Atlanta, Pittsburg the cities of the north and all the cities south, some distinguished for one thing, for another, one for professional abilit for affluence, another for fashion, but n to be spared. What advantages one, a tages all. What damages Boston co damages Washington square. Laurel Mount Auburn, Greenwood, weep ove same grief. New York helping to pay f obsequies of plague-stricken New Or The fires of Chicago and Boston a sore on the whole land. The statue of Ben Franklin in New York greeting the statue of Edward Everett in Boston. A cities a confraternity.

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The city is no worse than the country. The vices of the metropolis are more evident than the vices of the rural districts, because there are more people to be bad if they wish to be. The merchant is as good as the farmer. There is no more cheating in town than out of town—no worse cheating; it is only on a larger scale. The countryman sometimes prevaricates about the age of the horse that he sells, about the size of the bushel with which he measures the grain, about the peaches at the bottom of the basket, as being as large as those at the top, about the quarter of beef as being tender when it is tough, and to as bad an extent as the citizen, the merchant, ever prevaricates about calicoes or silks or hardware, and as to villages I think that in some respects they are worse than the cities because they copy the vices of the cities in the meanest shape; and as to gossip its heaven is a country village; everybody knows everybody's business better than he knows it himself. The grocery store or blacksmith shop by day and night is the grand depot for masculine tittle-tattle; and there are always in the village a half dozen women who have their sun-bonnets hanging near so that at the first item of news derogatory they can fly out and cackle it all over the town. Countrymen must not be too hard in their criticisms of the citizen, nor must the plough run too sharply against the yardstick.

Cities are not evil necessarily, as some have argued. They have been the birthplace of civilization. In them popular liberty has lifted its voice. Witness Genoa, and Pisa, and Venice. After the death of Alexander the Great among his papers were found extensive plans of cities, some to be built in Europe, to some be build in Asia. The cities in Europe were to be occupied by Asiatics; the cities in Asia were to be occupied according to his plans by Europeans, and so there should be a commingling and a fraternity and a kindness and a good will between the continents and between the cities. So there always ought to be. The strongest thing in my comprehension is that there should be bickerings and rivalries among our American cities. New York must stop caricaturing Philadelphia and Philadelphia must stop picking at New York; and certainly the continent is large enough for St. Louis and Chicago. What is good for one city is good for all the cities. Here is the great highway of our national prosperity. On that highway of national prosperity walk the cities. A city with large forehead and great brain, that is Boston. A city with deliberate step and calm manner, that is Philadelphia. A city with its pocket full of change, that is New York. Two cities going with a rush that astounds the continent, they are St. Louis and Chicago. A city that takes its wife and children along with it, that is Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Louisville, Atlanta, Pittsburg, all the cities of the north and all the cities of the south, some distinguished for one thing, some for another, one for professional ability, one for affluence, another for fashion, but not one to be spared. What advantages one, advantages all. What damages Boston common damages Washington square. Laurel Hill, Mount Auburn, Greenwood, weep over the same grief. New York helping to pay for the obsequies of plague-stricken New Orleans. The fires of Chicago and Boston a sore burn on the whole land. The statue of Benjamin Franklin in New York greeting the bronze statue of Edward Everett in Boston. All the cities a confraternity.

I cannot understand how there should go on bickerings and rivalries. I plead for a higher style of brotherhood or sisterhood among the cities of this country. But while there are great differences in some respects I have to tell you that all these cities impress upon me and ought to impress upon you three or four very important lessons, all of them agreeing in the same thing. It does not make any difference in what part of the country, we walk the streets of a great city, there is one lesson I think which ought to strike every intelligent Christian man and that is that the world is a scene of toil and struggle. Here and there you find a man in the street who has had his arms folded and who seems to have no particular errand. But if you will stand at the corner of the street and watch the countenances of those who go by you will see in most instances there is an intimation that they are on an errand which must be executed at the earliest moment possible. So you are jostled hither and thither by business men. Up this ladder with a hod of bricks, out of this bank with a role of bills, digging a celler, shingling a roof, binding a book, mending a watch. Work with its thousand eyes and thousand feet and thousand arms goes on singing its song; "work! work! work!" while the drums of the mill beat it and the steam whistles fife it. In the carpeted aisles of the forest, in the woods from which the eternal shadow is never lifted, on the shore of the sea over whose iron coast tosses the tangled foam, sprinkling the cracked cliffs with a baptism of whirlwind and tempest, is the best place to study God; but in the rushing, swarming, raving street is the best place to study man.

Going down to your place of business and coming home again I charge you look about. See these signs of poverty, of wretchedness, of hunger, of sin, of bereavement; and as you go through the streets and come back through the streets, gather up in the arms of your prayer all the sorrow, all the losses, all the sufferings, all the bereavements of those whom you pass, and present them in prayer before an all-sympathetic God. In the great day of eternity there will be thousands of persons with whom you in this world never exchanged one word, who will rise up and call you blessed; and there will be a thousand fingers pointed [illegible] in heaven, saying: "That is the man, that is the woman, who helped me when I was hungry and sick and wandering and lost and heart-broken. That is the man, that is the woman." And the blessing will come down upon you as Christ shall say: "I was hungry and ye fed me, I was naked and ye clothed me, I was sick and in prison and ye visited me: inasmuch as ye did it to these poor waifs of the streets ye did it to me."

Again in all these cities I am impressed with the fact that all classes and conditions of society must commingle. We sometimes culture a wicked exclusiveness. Intellect despises ignorance. Refinement will have nothing to do with boorishness. Gloves hate the sunburned hand; and the high forehead despises the flat head; and the trim hedgerow will have nothing to do with the wild copsewood, and Athens hates Nazareth. This ought not so to be. I like this democratic principle of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, which recognizes the fact that we stand before God on one and the same platform. Do not take on any airs. Whatever position you have gained in society, you are nothing but a man, born of the same parent, regenerated by the same spirit, cleansed by the same blood, to lie down in the same dust, to get up in the same resurrection. It is high time that we all acknowledged not only the Fatherhood of God, but the brotherhood of man.

Again, in all these cities I am impressed with the fact that it is a very hard thing for a man to keep his heart right and get to Heaven. Infinite temptations spring upon us from places of public concourse. Amid so much affluence, how much temptation to covetousness and to be discontented with our humble lot! Amid so many opportunities for over-reaching, what temptation to extortion! Amid so much display, what temptation to vanity! Amid so many saloons of strong drink, what allurement to dissipation! In the maelstroms and hell gates of the street, how many make quick and eternal shipwreck! If a man of war comes back from a battle and is towed in the navy yard we go down to look at the splintered spars and count the bullet holes and look with patriotic admiration on the flag that floated in victory from the masthead. But that man is more of a curiosity who has gone through thirty years of the sharpshooting of business life, and yet sails on victor over the temptations of the street. Oh how many have gone down under the pressure, leaving not so much as the patch of canvas to tell where they perished. They never had any peace. Their dishonesties kept tolling in their ears.

If I had an ax I could split open the beams of that fine house, perhaps I would find in the very heart of it a skeleton. In his very best wine there is a smack of poor man's sweat. Oh, is it strange, that when a man has devoured widows' houses, he is disturbed with indigestion? All the forces of nature are against him, the floods are ready to drown him, and the earthquake to swallow him, and the fires to consume him, and the lightning to smite him. Aye, all the armies of God are on the street, and in the day when the crowns of heaven are distributed some of the brightest of them will be given to those men who were faithful to God and faithful to the souls of others amid the marts of business, proving themselves the heroes of the street. Mighty were their temptations, mighty was their deliverance and mighty shall be their triumph.

Again, in all these cities I am impressed with the fact that life is full of pretension and sham. What subterfuge! what double-dealing! what two-facedness! Do all people who wish you good morning really hope for you a happy day? Do all the people who shake hands love each other? Are all those anxious about your health who inquire concerning it? Do all want to see you who ask you to call? Does all the world know half as much as it pretends to know? Is there not many a wretched stock of goods with a brilliant store window? Passing up and down these streets to your business and your work, are you not impressed with the fact that society is hollow, and that there are subterfuges and pretensions? Oh, how many there are who swagger and strut, and how few people who are natural and walk! While fops, simper, and fools chuckle and simpletons giggle, how few people are natural and laugh! The courtesan and the libertine go down the street in beautiful apparel, while within the heart there are volcanoes of passion consuming their life away. I say these things not to create in you incredulity or misanthropy, nor do I forget there are thousands of people a great deal better than they seem; but I do not think any man so prepared for the conflict of this life until he knows this particular peril. Ehud comes pretending to pay his tax to King Eglon, and while he stands in front of the king stabs him through with a dagger until the haft went in after the blade. Judas Iscariot kissed Christ.

Again, in all these cities, I am impressed with the fact that there is a great field for Christian charity. There are hunger and suffering and want and wretchedness in the country; but these evils chiefly congregate in our great cities. On every street crime prowls and drunkenness staggers and shame winks and pauperism thrusts out its hand asking for alms. Here want is most squalid and hunger is most lean. A Christian man going along a street in New York saw a poor lad, and he stopped and said: "My boy, do you know how to read and write?" The boy made no answer. The man asked the question, twice and thrice; "can you read and write?" and then the boy answered with a tear flashing on the back of his hand. He said in defiance: "No, sir, I can't read nor write neither. God, sir, don't want me to read and write. Didn't he take away my father so long ago I never remember to have seen him? and haven't I had to go along the streets to get something to fetch home for the folks? and didn't I, as soon as I could carry a basket, have to go out and pick up cinders, and never have no schooling, sir? God don't want me to read, sir. I can't read nor write neither."

Oh, these poor wanderers! They have no chance. Born in degradation, as they get up from their hands and knees to walk they take their first step on the road to despair. Let us go forth in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ to rescue them. Let us ministers not be afraid of soiling our black clothes while we go down on that mission. While we are tying an elaborate knot in our cravat, or while we are in the study rounding off some period rhetorically, we might be saving a soul from death and hiding a multitude of sins. O, Christian laymen, go out on this work! If you are not willing to go forth yourself, then give up your means; and if you are too lazy to go and if you are too stingy to help, then get out of the way and hide yourself in the dens and caves of the earth.

In all the cities, east, west, north and south, I notice great temptations to commercial fraud. Here is a man who starts in business. He says: "I'm going to be honest." But on the same street, on the same block, in the same business are Shylocks. Those men to get the patronage of any one will break all understandings with other merchants, and will sell at ruinous cost, putting their neighbors at great disadvantage, expecting to make up the deficit in something else. If an honest principle could creep into that man's soul it would die of sheer loneliness! The man twisted about trying to escape the penalty of the law and despises God while he is just a little anxious about the sheriff. The honest man looks about him and says: "Well, this rivalry is awful. Perhaps I am more scrupulous than I need be. This little bargain I am about to enter is a little doubtful, but then I shall only do as the rest. And so I had a friend who started in commercial life and as a book merchant with a high resolution, he said: "In my store there shall be no books that I would not have my family read." Time passed on and one day I went into his store and found some iniquitous books on the shelf and I said to him: "How is it possible that you can consent to sell such books as these?" "Oh," he replied, "I have got over those puritanical notions. A man cannot do business in this day unless he does it in the way other people do it."

One of the mightiest temptations in commercial life in all our cities to-day is the fact that many professed Christian men are not square in their bargains. Such men are in Baptist, Methodist and Congregational churches, and our own denomination is as largely represented as any of them. Our good merchants are foremost in Christian enterprises; they are patronizers of art, philanthropic and patriotic. God will attend to them in the day of his coronation. I am not speaking of them, but of those in commercial life who are setting a ruinous example to our young merchants. Go through all the stores and offices in our cities and tell me in how many of those stores and offices are the principles of Christ's religion dominant. In three-fourths of them? No. In half them? No. In one-tenth of them? Decide for yourself. The impression is abroad somehow that charity can consecrate iniquitous gains, and that if a man give to God a portion of an unrighteous bargain, then the Lord will forgive him the rest. The secretary of a benevolent society came to me and said: "Mr. So and So has given a large amount of money to the missionary cause," mentioning the sum. I said: "I can't believe it." He said: "It is so." Well, I went home, staggered and confounded. I never knew the man to give anything. But after awhile I found out that he had been engaged in the most infamous kind of a swindle and then he promised to compromise the matter with the Lord, saying: "Now, here is so much for thee, Lord! Please to let me off."

I want to tell you that the church of God is not a shop for receiving stolen goods and that if you have taken anything from your fellows you had better return it to the man to whom it belongs. In a drug-store in Philadelphia a young man was told that he must sell blacking on the Lord's day. He said to the head man of the firm: "I can't possibly do that. I am willing to sell medicines on the Lord's day, for I think that it is right and necessary, but I can't sell this patent blacking." He was discharged from the place. A Christian man hearing of it took him into his employ, and he went on from one success to another until he was known all over the land for his faith in God and his good works as for his worldly success. When a man has sacrificed any temporal, financial good for the sake of his spiritual interests the Lord is on his side, and one with God is a majority.

But if you have been much among the cities you have also noticed that they are full of temptations of a political character. It is not so more in one city than in all the cities. Hundreds of men going down in our cities every year through the pressure of politics. Once and a while a man will come out, in a sort of missionary spirit and say: "I am going into politics now to reform them, and I am going to reform the ballot box and I am going to reform all the people I come in contact with." That man, in the fear and love of God goes into politics with that idea and with a resolution that he will come out uncontaminated and as good as when he went in. But generally the case is, when a man steps into politics many of the newspapers try to blacken his character, and to distort all his past history, and after a little while has gone by, instead of considering himself an honorable citizen, he is lost in contemplation and admiration of the fact that he has so long been kept out of jail.

Then look around and see the allurements to dissipated life. Bad books, unknown to father and mother, creeping into some of the best families of the community; and boys read them while the teacher is looking the other way, or at recess or on the corner of the street when the groups are gathered. These books are read late at night. Satan finds them a smooth plank on which he can slide down into perdition some of your sons and daughters. Reading bad books, one never gets over it, the books may be burned but there is not enough power in all the apothecaries' preparations to wash out the stain from the soul. Fathers' hands, mothers' hands, sisters' hands will not wash it out, none but the hand of the Lord can wash it out. Oh, the most dreadful part of the whole thing is that there are persons abroad whose whole business it is to despoil the young.

Oh, what an eternity such a man will have! as the doors open to receive him, thousands of voices will cry out: "See here is what you have done," and the wretch will wrap himself with fiercer flame and leap into deeper darkness and the multitude he has destroyed will pursue him and hurl at him the long, bitter, relentless, everlasting curse of their own anguish. If there be one cup of eternal darkness morr bitter than another they will have to drink it to the dregs. If in all the ocean of the lost world that comes billowing up there be one wave more fierce than another, it will dash over them.

I stood one day at Niagara falls and I saw what you may have seen there—six rainbows bending over that tremendous plunge. I never saw anything like it before or since. Six beautiful rainbows arching that great cataract! and so, over the rapid and angry precipices of sin where so many have been dashed down, God's beautiful admonitions hover, a warning, arching each peril—six of them, fifty of them, a thousand of them. Beware! Beware! Beware!

Young men after you go home, while you have time to reflect upon these things and before the duties of the office and the store and the shop come upon you again, look over this whole subject and after the day is past, and you hear in the night the voices and footsteps of the city dying from your ear, and it gets so silent that you can hear distinctly your watch under your pillow going "tick, tick," then open your eyes and look out upon the darkness and see two pillars of light, one horizontal, the other perpendicular, but changing their direction until they come together and your enraptured vision beholds it—the cross.

KENNESAW ROUTE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following time card in effect Sunday, October 19, 1884.

NORTHBOUND.

NO. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta.......8 00 a m
Arrive Dalton.......11 50 n'n
" Chattanooga.......1 15 p m
Stops at all important stations.

NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta.......3 00 p m
Arrive Dalton.......6 46 p m
" Chattanooga.......8 20 p m

NO. 14, ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.

Leaves Atlanta.......4 35 p m
Arrive Rome.......7 53 p m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays

Leaves Atlanta.......5:10 p m
Arrives Marietta.......6:03 p m
Stops at all way stations, and by signals.

NO. 11, EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta.......11 40 p m
Arrives Chattanooga.......5 15 a m

NO. 16, KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta.......5 00 p m
Arrives Dalton.......9 07 p m
Arrives Chattanooga.......10 40 p m
Stops at all important stations when signalled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS

No. 1 has Pullman Palace cars Atlanta to Louisville, via Nashville, also via Junction City, Pullman cars Jacksonville to Cincinnati, and through coach Atlanta to Little Rock via McKenzie Route

No. 14 runs solid to Rome.

No. 11 has Pullman car Atlanta to Nashville.

No. 19 has Pullman Palace cars New Orleans to Washington.

SOUTHBOUND.

NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga.......7 50 a m
Leave Dalton.......9 14 a m
Arrive Atlanta.......1 05 p m
Stops at all important way stations

NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga.......2 45 p m
Arrive Atlanta.......8 07 p m

NO 12, EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Chattanooga.......10 15 p m
Arrive Atlanta.......3 40 a m
Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 14, ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.

Leaves Rome.......8 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta.......11 15 a m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.

Leaves Marietta.......7 05 a m
Arrive Atlanta.......8 10 a m

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 4 has Pullman Palace cars Cincinnati to Jacksonville, Washington to New Orleans, Louisville to Atlanta via Junction City and Nashville to Atlanta.

No. 12 has Pullman car Louisville to Atlanta via Nashville.

No. 2 has through coaches Little Rock to Atlanta via McKenzie Route.

JOS. M. BROWN,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
ALTON ANGIER,
Assistant Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
R. A. ANDERSON,
General Superintendent.

8,000 Acres of Land

THE GREATEST PORTION BEING HEAVILY wooded with Pine, Oak and Hickory, and the balance consisting of rich Rice, Cotton and Corn land, located about

Twenty Miles From Savannah,

Are offered for sale. The timber on this tract has never been "saw-milled" or "boxed," and being of virgin growth is very valuable to either mill men or turpentine getters.

The products of this land, which have amounted to 45 bushels of rice, a bale of cotton or 40 bushels of corn to an acre, can be marketed at a minimum cost for freighting

By Railroad or by Water Transportation.

The improvements in the way of dwellings, barns, rice mill and machinery are substantial and ample. There are advantages peculiar to this property which render it valuable for a CATTLE RANGE, TURPENTINE FARM, RICE, CORN, COTTON or FUEL PLANTATION.

One corner of the land is only one-fourth of a mile from Fleming Station, on the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway.

LIBERAL TERMS

Will be given to a responsible person, or an exchange may be negotiated for city property or city or railroad bonds. Plats will be furnished on application to

C. H. DORSETT,
REAL ESTATE DEALER,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

NOTICE.

OFFICE ATLANTA & WEST POINT R. R.,
Atlanta, Ga., November 14, 1884.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 17, THE ATLANTA and West Point Railroad

Will Make Free Delivery AT STORE DOOR

Of all incoming Atlanta Freights from New Orleans. Exception will be made to heavy articles weighing over 2,000 pounds, which will be subject to special contract.

R. SCHMIDT,
Agent.
C. H. CROMWELL,
General Freight Agent. 1f

LA.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150,000

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with similes of our signatures attached in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard,
J. A. Early,
COMMISSIONERS.

Unprecedented Attractions!

Over Half a Million Distributed.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present state Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

175th Grand Monthly

AND THE

EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 16, 1884.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGUARD, of La., and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000,

NOTICE—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves Five Dollars. Fifths Two Dollars. Tenths One Dollar.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize of	$$150,000	$150,000
1 Grand Prize of	50,000	50,000
1 Grand Prize of	20,000	20,000
2 Large Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Large Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
1,000 "	50	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	200	$20,000
100 " "	100	10,000
100 " "	75	7,500
2,279 Prizes amounting to		$522,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.,

Louisiana State Lottery

For Tickets or further information of the above Lottery, address

Dave C Johnston, Covington, Ky.

Amounts of $5.00 and over, by Express at my expense

GEORGIA, MONROE COUNTY—BY VIRTUE OF the power and authority vested in us by the will of Thomas Dewberry, deceased, late of said county, will be sold at the courthouse door of said county, between the lawful hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in December next, four hundred acres more or less, of land in the twelfth district of said county, adjoining lands of Dewberrys, Corley and Marshall. Also, at the same time and place, the following lands, to-wit: all those lots and parts of lots, containing 780 acres more or less, bounded on the north by lands of John P. Carson and Thomas Freeman, on the south by lands of William Watson and estate of Dr. Shannon, on the east by lands of William Watson, and on the west by lands of estate of John Willis and Jesse Mays, being known as the R G. Watson home place, and lying in 14th district Also, at the same time and place, all those lots and parcels of lots lying in the 14th district of said county, and containing 736 acres more or less, and bounded on the north by lands of Major B. F. Ward and Mr. Jenkins, east by Ocmulgee river, south by lands of Peter McMickle and west by lands of Sam Freeman. Said two last parcels of lands, containing in all 1,516 acres, more or less, and known as the old Douglas Watson plantation. The two last described parcels of lands lie on the Ocmulgee river, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and adjoin each other. By authority of said will, on the morning of the day of sale, private contracts may be made for portions, or all of said lands.

Terms of sale, one-fourth cash, one-fourth in three months and the balance in twelve months, with interest on the second and third payments at eight per cent per annum. Bonds for title will be given purchasers and deeds to the lands upon full payment.

B. H. ZELLNER,
W. F. DEWBERRY,
Executors.

October 31, 1884.
d & w 2t

Registration Notice.

THE BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF THE qualified voters of the North Atlanta District for the coming election for county officers. On the first Wednesday in January, 1885, will be opened at No. 20 Peachtree street on the 27th day of November, 1884, and will remain open each day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., until and including the 27th day of December, 1884.
JAMES E. WILLIAMS, Registrar.

REGISTER
—FOR THE—
CITY ELECTION.

BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS for the next municipal election for the city of Atlanta to be held on the first Wednesday in December, 1884, will be opened November 5th, 1884, at the following places to-wit: At the city clerk's office, chamber of commerce building; at number (11) eleven East Alabama street, and at number (20) twenty Peachtree street, and to be kept open each day (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock a. m. until 5 o'clock p. m. until Saturday, November 29th, 1884, on which day the books will be closed at 9 o'clock p. m.
J. H. GOLDSMITH,
dtdecl City Clerk.

Registration Nrtice.

THE BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF THE qualified voters of South Atlanta District for the coming election for county officers on the first Wednesday in January 1885, will be opened at the courthouse on the 27th day of November 1884, and will remain open each day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. until and including the 27th day of December 1884.
W. H. TURNER, Registrar.

SHERIFF'S SALES FOR DECEMBER, 1884.—Will be sold, before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in December next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

A lot and the improvements thereon, situated on the corner of Marietta and Farley street in the fifth ward of the city of Atlanta, fronting twenty-four feet on Marietta street, and running back along Fairley street, one hundred and five feet, adjoining the property of Harrison and Hunnicutt, and being part of land lot No. 78 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of defendant, to satisfy a fi fa, issued from the city court of Atlanta, Georgia, in favor of Thomas G. Healy vs. John G. Westmoreland, trustee.

Also at the same time and place, that tract or parcel of land situate; lying and being in the county of Fulton and, state of Georgia, and described as follows: Land lying in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, known in the plan of said district as part of land lot No. 144, bounded as follows: Lying at the northeast corner of said lot of land, and running south with the original line of said lot of land, to the southeast corner of the same; thence along the line of said lot west 1,071 feet, to Proctor's creek; thence down along the line of said creek to a stake-corner at the old milldam; thence north 606 feet to a corner; thence west 636 feet to corner; thence north 1,872 feet to a corner on the original land line; thence east 1,366 feet, to the beginning corner, also a subdivision fractional of said lot No. 144, bounded as follows: Commencing at a stake-corner on the bank of Proctor's creek, and running with the original land lot line west 663 feet to a stake-corner; thence in a northerly direction 1,720 feet to a stake-corner on the bank of Proctor's creek; thence running up Proctor's creek with its meandering to the starting point, containing 15 3-10 acres, more or less, and known in the plan of subdivision as fraction No. 1. Levied on as the property of E. R. Elliott, to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of M. H. Elliott vs Ed R. Elliott.

Also at the same time and place all those tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., the same being parts of land lots Nos. 192 and 193, containing two hundred and twenty-seven and one half acres more or less, bounded by Lee on the west and north, by Bacon on the east, and by Campbell and Clayton county-lines on the south. Levied on as the property of H. G. Trimble to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of L. B. Griggs, ordinary, for use of Mary J. E. Ballard vs. J. A. Chapman, princ'—S. S. Trimble and H. G- Trimble, securities.

Also at the same time and place, a certain city lot fronting on the west side of Martin street 50 feet, and running back same width 200 feet, between Clark and Rawson streets, known as No. 89 Martin street, being a part of land lot No. 53 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Homer Reed, to satisfy two fi fas from justice court of the 26th district, G. M., Fulton county—one in favor of D. R. Bramlet, vs Homer Reed—and the other in favor of Muse, Swift & Dallas, vs Homer Reed. Tenant in possession notified.

Also at the same time and place, a certain No. 3 Campbell job and news press complete, with roller molds, etc. Levied on as the property of defendant. M. E. Thornton, to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of the Campbell printing press and manufacturing company, vs M. E. Thornton.

Also at the same time and place, part of land lot No 50, 14th district, Fulton county, Georgia, situated as follows, to wit: Commencing on the south side of North avenue at a point 170 feet east of West Peachtree street, and extending east along the south side of North avenue 72½ feet, thence south along lot No 5, 202¾ feet to a 20 foot alley, thence west along the said ally 68 feet, north along the rear of lot 1, 2 and 3, of the subdivision of the Atwood property 203 to beginning point being lot conveyed by W H and James A Atwood executors of Mrs Ann W Atwood to George J Dallas, trustee for his wife. The interest levied on being one-half of the above described lot. Levied on as the property of W H Wimberly to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of French Richards, & Co's. vs W H Wimberly.
A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.

MARSHAL'sS SALES—DECEMBER 1884—CITY Marshals' sale for city tax for the years 1883 and 1884. S street assessment, and paving and curbing. Will be soldoq fore the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in December 1884 within the legal hours of sale, the following property, levied on by the city marshal to satisfy fi fas issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for city tax for the years 1883 and 1884, street assessment, and paving and curbing.

Levied this fi fa on City lot in ward six, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 30x70 feet, more or less, on Peachtree street, No. 84; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wade and Rice. Levied on as the property of E C Allen, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Allen, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76 originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x234 feet, more or less, on Fryor and Eugenia streets, No. 313; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Eichberg and Goodwyn. Levied on as the property of Ezra Andrews to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Andrews, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acres, more or less, on Lowe street,; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Dale and Smith. Levied on as the property of Dr W C Asher to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Asher for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x100 feet, more or less, on Railroad and Spring streets,; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Solomon. Levied on as the property of Atlanta Grain Elevator Co. to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Grain Elevator Co., for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 80x170 feet, more or less, on Whitehall street No. 407; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mitchell and Johnson. Levied on as the property of B H Austin, Agent, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Austin, agent, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Marietta street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Sauers and Hope. Levied on as the property of Mattie M. Boyd to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Boyd for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x100 feet more or less, on Warren place; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Blount and Kimbro. Levied on as the property of P. J. Blount to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Blount for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4 land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅜ acre, more or less, on Boaz and Bell streets; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Heintz. Levied on as the property of Charles H. Behre, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Behre for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x150 feet, more or less, on Stonewall street, No. 84; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Ficken and Richardson. Levied on as the property of Jas M Berry, agent, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Berry agent, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¾ acres, more or less, on Houston street, No 85; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Glazener and White. Levied on as the property of C W Beall, agent, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Beall, agent, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 75, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing three lots 50x200 feet each, more or less, on Washington and Little streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, southeast corner Ormond's Grove. Levied on as the property of Mrs J F Cummings, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Cummings for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Elliott and Rhodes streets No 53; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining McCracken and Gaither. Levied on as the property of Henry W Coleman to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Coleman for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 56x145 feet, more or less, on Jackson street, No —; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Campbell, No 2 Lawshe sub-division. Levied on as the property of J B Campbell, to satisfy a tax fi fa, in favor of the city of Atlanty against said Campbell for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¾ acres, more or less, on Peters, Castleberry and Fair streets; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Lowe and railroad. Levied on as the property of M. T. Castlebery to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Alanta against said Castleberry, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x112 feet, more or less, on Wheat street, No. 49; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Akers and Orme. Levied on as the property of Thos A Chastaine, trustee, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Chastaine, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x135 feet more or less, on Hood and Windsor street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bell and an alley. Levied on as the property of Mrs E Y Clarke to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Clarke for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot ward in 4, land lot 47, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing 60x130 feet, more or less, on Jackson street, No. 169; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Todd. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Georgia A Cochran to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Cochran for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 43, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 2⅘ acres, more or less, on Anderson street the said being vacant property in the city of; Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Johnson and city limits. Levied on as the property of John Corrigan to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Corrigan for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1 16 acres, more or less, on Nelson street, No. 160; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining an alley and Goodman. Levied on as the propertyr of Miss Julia Coleman to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Coleman for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 91x186 feet, more or less, on Nelson and Mangum street, No 93; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining John Collier. Levied on as the property of H L Collier to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Collier for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 86x160 feet, more or less, on Fryor and Glenn streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Thompson, northwest corner. Levied on as the property of Joe M. Corrigan to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Corrigan for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Gray street, No 141; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Miller and Gregg. Levied on as the property of Douglass Craddock to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Craddock for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 65x100 feet, more or less, on Mitchell and Maple streets, No. 294; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Williams and Stephens. Levied on as the property of William Holland, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Holland for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 125x200 feet, more or less, on West Peachtree street, No. 366; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Holbrook and White. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Julia A. Crusselle to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Crusselle for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, on Whitehall street No. 150; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Lewis Dawsing and Marion. Levied on as the property of Dr. G. G. Crawford to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Crawford for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 78 originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Pryor street, No. 54 [illegible] said being improved property in the city of [illegible], Georgia, adjoining Ashford and More & [illegible]. Levied on as the property of Mrs R [illegible] to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city [illegible] against said Culberson for city taxes [illegible] year 1884.

[illegible] e same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Castleberry street, No. 40; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta. Georgia, adjoining Moses & Woolley & Co. Levied on as the property of Patrick Daly to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Daly for city taxes for the year 1884

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 65x150 feet more or less, on Houston street, No. 43; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Shaw and Howard. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. H. DeGraffenreid, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said DeGraffenreid, for city taxes for the yesa 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 83x188 feet, more or less, on South avenue; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Werner Levied on as the property of M. DeGraffenreid, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said DeGrffenreid, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 47x130 feet, more or less, on Grape street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Parks and Smith. Levied on as the property of W E Day, colored, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Day, colored, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre more or less, on Tatnall street, No.47; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Marshall and Akeridge. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. A. C. Doolittle to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Doolittle for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 80x250 feet, more or less, on Cain and Dunlap streets, No 260; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Dunlap. Levied on as the property of J. C. Dunlap to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Dunlap for city tax for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georia, containing 3 16 acres, more or less, on Loyd seet, No 97; the said being improved propertin the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Driscoland Ryan. Levied on as the property of MichaeCorrigan to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the cityof Atlanta against said Corrigan for city axes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Wheat street, No. 104; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Smith and Ladd. Levied on as the property of Mrs A E Elyea to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Elyea, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅔ acres, more or less, on Castleberry and railroad to Fair street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Lowe and Castleberry. Levied on as the property of East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x95 feet, more or less, on Harris street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bridge and Inman. Levied on as the property of General G. A Evans to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Evans, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x200 feet, more or less, on Ellis street, No 110; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Morris and Handy. Levied on as the property of Daniel R Evans, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against Evans for city taxes for the year 1884.

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ATLANTA, NOVEMBER 17, 1884.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states: fair weather, preceded by local rains and partly cloudy weather in northern portion, slight change in temperature, winds generally from north to west.

CONGRESS will meet two weeks from today.

CIVIL SERVICE now finds its most ardent champions among the republican officeholders.

MEMPHIS, according to the directory just published, has a population of 43,290, which is an increase of 29 per cent over the United States census of 1880.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York World suggests an alliterative reply to Dr. Burchard's "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." It is "Republican Rascals Routed."

YESTERDAY was a day of sensations in Georgia. A one hundred and fifty thousand dollar fire in Brunswick, a suicide in Macon; two well-known boys alarming Athens, and a double murder in Jones county, made a good day's record of lively items.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD will publish in January a volume of poems in which the principal poem will be one entitled, "The Secret of Death." His "Light of Asia" and "Pearls of the Faith" achieved their greatest popularity in America, a tribute which the author has gratefully and gracefully acknowledged.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND and Mr. Blaine both have given the advice, "Burn this letter." Mr. Blaine said it when he wrote to Fisher and wished to destroy the evidence of his guilt. Governor Cleveland said it to his secretary in reference to the cheeky epistolary attacks which pour in upon him from hungry office-seekers in all parts of the country.

THE attempt of the republican civil service commissioners to commit President-Elect Cleveland against the policy of turning the rascals out is amusing. After having falsified the books, stolen and squandered the public money, betrayed and outraged every public trust, the proposition of the civil service commission now is to leave the officeholders in their places in order to better cover up their crooked methods. The people of the union have voted for a change, the civil service commissioners to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE interview with Mr. Blaine, as telegraphed by THE CONSTITUTION's special correspondent from Boston, this morning, is a curious medley. The defeated candidate cajoles the Irish, pets the Germans, slobbers over the laborers, and bewails the fatality of a rainy day. He is very emphatic in his condemnation of Preacher Burchard, whose mistake was that he did not rehearse his piece beforehand. Before Mr. Blaine needed Irish votes he used to speak of himself as being of Scotch-Irish lineage; now that that vote has been serviceable to him, and may be needed again, he awakes to the fact that his mother was pure Irish without any Scotch admixture.

ELSEWHERE is presented a full report of the interesting religious services in the principal churches yesterday. The pastors were inspired by the lovely day to words of eloquence and wisdom. At St. Philip's Mr. Armstrong delivered a brilliant sermon against mocking the simple religious faith of the unlettered. Rev. C. M. Beckwith delivered a sermon on the responsibilities of church members. Rev. Sam Jones preached at the First Methodist on repentance and confession. Dr. Kendall spoke at Trinity on "What shall we Do with Jesus?" Dr. Barnett, at the first Presbyterian, preached on the miracle of Christ healing the man who was deaf, dumb and blind. Dr. Hawthorne, of the First Baptist, preached on the power that Christ gives his disciples. Dr. McDonald, of the Second Baptist, preached on the miracles of Christ. Dr. Chaney, of the Unitarian church, spoke last night on: "How to read the Bible." To-night will be Mr. Steve Holcombe's last

LESSONS OF THE ELECTION.

There are some things growing out of the recent exciting election that should not pass from mind without at least an effort to find a remedy for them. The immense expenditures of money should not be repeated if the republic is to endure as it was founded. This money was procured by assessments of clerks and other officials and by private subscriptions, and if the check books of the republican party could be brought to light, the people would be so astonished and indignant that some remedy for the great evil would surely be sought for. It is thought that the republicans spent in Ohio alone, in October, $1,600,000. In spite of the civil-service law not a little of this money was obtained from the people's own servants in the public offices. While a department chief or bureau officer can not, under the civil-service law, fill a place with his friends, yet he can remove a clerk or other official on one pretext or another, and in this way assessments for political purposes are as effective and arbitrary as they ever were. If an end is to be put to such demoralizing work, the law must forbid, under heavy penalties, all contributions by clerks to campaign expenses. If a person is not willing to submit to such an abridgement of his liberty, then he should not become a clerk.

The enormous expenditure could also be lessened—not of course by general law—by steps that would shorten the presidential campaigns. Let all October states become November states. West Virginia voted on such an amendment at her state election, and doubtless adopted it. If so, Maine, Vermont and Ohio are the only northern states that hold elections before the general day in November. There is really no local reason why they should not also fall into line, while there are many reasons why they should do so out of consideration of the general good. With no September or October states that are contested, the campaign would be shortened at least one month; nominations could be made as late as August, and a vast amount of money and noise and confusion saved and avoided. If a presidential campaign could be confined to the months of September and October, the people would be relieved of great annoyance, and the country largely benefitted. A two-months campaign free of political assessments would be a happy exchange for a wrangle that extends over the entire summer and fall, debauching whole states and interfering with business and useful occupations. All this cannot be accomplished by legislation, but it can all be brought about by public opinion, which is the great and controlling law of all countries.

NOVEMBER DAYS.

One of our esteemed republican contemporaries—the able journal conducted in Philadelphia by Mr. Charles Emory Smith, if we mistake not—remarked in the month of September that it would be a very cold day when Blaine got left. The remark was in a measure prophetic. The fourth of November was somewhat chilly. At night, after the voters had left the polls, a busy gale set in from the northwest and blew to such an extent that the canvas bulletin board which had been erected by THE CONSTITUTION on the house-top across the way for the purpose of displaying the returns, was rendered useless. We remember now that the last display made on the canvas was a portrait of our next president. The canvas flapped and flapped, but the features of President Cleveland never lost their confident expression, nor did the picture by even so much as the wink of an eye-lid, give the boys to understand that Brother Blaine's cold day was the prolific source of enjoyment. The wind evidently thought the news was good enough to keep, for it solidified itself and at last ripped the bulletin cloth loose; and capped the climax by driving the waiting crowd into the capacious bowels of THE CONSTITUTION building, so to speak.

Thus it happened that the day on which Blaine got left was a cold one, and it was succeeded by other cold days, though the democrats, by means of tin horns, torchlights, union flags and processions managed to keep themselves reasonably warm and comfortable. It is to be observed, however, that the weather is no longer cold, though the gifted republicans, who are holding on to office by the skin of their teeth, will no doubt find it so for many years to come. For the democrats and all reasonable persons, the season has almost imperceptibly glided from Blaine's cold day into the dreamy languor of Indian summer. In the sun the flies buzz lazily, and occasionally a white butterfly or a belated moth flits hither and thither seeking for that which they can no longer find. No doubt they are republican in their texture and politics, and have been set adrift by a set of circumstances not greatly different to those which have brought trouble to the thousands of superservicable federal officeholders that infest the sunny south, possessing all the nature and most of the designs of aliens.

The flying spiders that gave their gossamer webs to the breezes of September, launching them far into the skies, where they floated and sparkled like beams of sunlight, have vanished in the upper air. But for the direction they have taken, we should say that they were also republicans seeking wider and richer fields. There is a threat of revival on the part of vegetation. The orchard grass that has been hiding beneath the brown tussocks, is putting forth, and here and there a cherry tree is in bloom, endeavoring to keep company with the pale roses that are blossoming in the garden walk.

There is room for a sermon here, but we will not preach it to-day. It is enough to know that God is good, that nature is true, and that the country is safe. Let us enjoy the fine weather and thank heaven for the various results of the year.

WITHIN the past three years sixteen persons over the age of one hundred years have died in Vermont, and one of the number acted as postmaster during the last fifty years of his life. It is a common thing in Vermont to see old men of eighty and ninety toddling around tending to their farm duties. Such a percentage of old people has never been equalled since the flood. It is believed that this state of affairs is caused by the fact that so many of the young people go west, thus leaving their fathers and mothers to continue their active habits instead of spending their old age in easy chairs by the fireside. The emigration of all the stout young men to the west has caused a great agricultural decline in the state thus abandoned. The lands are worn out, and the farms are passing into the hands of hired help of foreign birth. Several other New England states are rapidly drifting in the same direction.

[illegible] Brother Blaine gives up. The [illegible]

A WESTERN paper calls attention to the fact that Governor Cleveland, sometime before the election, was presented with a horse shoe, and kept it for luck. The horse shoe had nothing to do with the result of the election. Everybody down this way is aware that Governor Cleveland received early in the campaign a grave yard rabbit's foot from Alabama. With such a talisman he could not help winning.

EDITOR WHITELAW REID, of the New York Tribune, will probably never forgive the country.

WE hereby take off our hats to the Philadelphia republicans who saluted the democratic procession. Editor Handy will please present our compliments.

OLD Humbug Barnum who has grown rich by lying declared before the election that if the democrats were placed in power slavery would be re-established.

IN their days of prosperity, the republican organs did some rather tall lying, and it was generally believed that but little room remained for the exercise of their peculiar talents. Failure and disappointment, however, seem to have imparted a fresh stimulus to these venerable slander-mills, and they are now lying more recklessly than ever. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, for instance, is painting the entire continent red with its mendacious brush. It says that the democrats in the north are assaulting and abusing letter carriers, and men who were once United States deputy marshals. In the south it is alleged that democrats subject republican postmasters to the vilest insults, while yankee schoolmistresses engaged in teaching negro children are persecuted beyond endurance. The Commercial-Gazette claims to be advised of this state of affairs by persons who dare not furnish their names for fear of mob law. Southern readers will laugh over these absurd stories, but people in the far off north and west will doubtless have their sleep disturbed by visions of confederate brigadiers and kuklux. Timid Bostonians are looking out for an ante-bellum southern statesman to walk into Charlestown some fine morning and fulfill his alleged threat of "calling the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill monument." Southern democrats will enjoy a supreme satisfaction in giving the lie to these falsehoods and fears by their actions. One democratic administration will be a liberal education to the dupes of the tricksters who have so long misgoverned the country and encouraged discord and hatred between the sections. In the meantime let the republican organs lie on. They will soon be without a constituency.

MR. M. HALSTEAD is permitted by Deacon Smith to speak of the democratic party as the minority party. Mr. M. Halstead seems to have lived to a very beefy old age.

MR. BLAINE is reported as predicting the restoration to power of the republican party in 1888. From present indications the different factions wings, elements, committees, candidates and individual members of the party will not get through "cussing" each other out by that time.

WELL, well! If Brother Blaine is in a condition to bow to the will of the American people, we suppose the rest of us can stand it, but what in the name of goodness is to become of B. F. Jones?

THE local option movement in Kentucky is said to have been greatly advanced by the numerous murders committed in that state a few years ago by men under the influence of liquor. We have had in Georgia within the past month or two several bloody tragedies caused by strong drink. If they result in strengthening the growing temperance sentiment of the state something will be gained, but the mere passage of local option and prohibitory statutes can effect but little without the support of public opinion. When our people voluntarily array themselves against intemperance the problem will be settled, and no extraordinary law will be needed to enforce their will. Temperance must inevitably be the gradual outgrowth of morality and intelligence. It can never spring into existence as the result of a legislative act. This is equivalent to an admission that the old moral suasion policy is the best line for temperance people to adopt. In the long run, it will win.

IN the language of the New York Tribune, "Republicans, behold your leader!"

CUNNEL GEORGE BLISS concedes the electon of Cleveland. Good gracious! And there was no accompanying earthquake or anything of that kind.

IN view of the probable spread of cholera to this country next year it is the duty of each community to set its house in order. A great deal depends upon the condition of our streets and houses. In Naples the quarters where the streets were narrow, the population crowded, the gutters reeking with filth and drainage and ventilation almost unknown were the localities in which the epidemic raged most violently. Naples on the hill, where the streets were wide and clean, and the sewerage was good, remained almost untouched. The same is true of Toulon and Marseilles. We cannot be sure of keeping out cholera by quarantine, but we can greatly lessen the death rate by good drainage, and with brooms, soap and water and chloride of lime. It is well to think of these things several months before the danger strikes us.

EDITOR DANA is probably glad that his thousand and one political predictions during the campaign were every one wrong.

THE New York Sun has been in at the killing of two widely known individuals, Dr. Greeley and the Widow Butler. Of the two, the Widow Butler is by far the deadest.

CALIFORNIA is disgusted with the Chinaman as a laborer, and calls for the negro to come and till her fields, Last spring 300 negros were imported from Tennessee, and the Californians are so well pleased with them that they have contracted for 1,100 more. It is believed that this is the beginning of a concerted movement on the part of the wheat raisers, grape growers and sheep farmers of California, to import negroes from the south. The result of this experiment will be watched with interest. Heretofore the cotton fields of the south have been regarded as the negro's best sphere of action, and it may well be doubted whether California will suit this peculiar race.

WE have no doubt that our Philadelphia correspondent has given the true interest of Gould's orders to the Western Union to hold back the returns. Gould is a great rascal, and one of these days his rascality may carry him too far.

THOUSANDS of republicans who have been acting with the republicans for policy's sake, will act with the democrats hereafter.

BLAINE has a son named Walker Blaine. It is a beautiful name.

ST. JOHN has been burned in effigy and roundly abused by the republicans, but he is the only one of the defeated candidates with spirit enough left to keep in the field. He announces his intention of taking a few weeks' rest and continuing his efforts in behalf of national constitutional prohibition. The prohibitionists feel good over the steady increase in the vote cast for their presidential candidates. In 1872 James Black received only 5,006 votes. In 1876 G. C. Smith received 9,522 votes, and Neal Dow obtained 10,305 in 1880. In the election just passed New York alone gave St. John 25,000 votes, and the country gave him not far from 200,000. The prohibitionists have certainly demonstrated their power in the field of national politics, and there is no reason why their leader should be burned in effigy or treated with contempt.

BROTHER BLAINE "bows to the will of the American people." Please hand us a two-horse power

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE persimmon is there, but the Blaine pole is too short by several church steeples.

THE most elected man in Nebraska is Church Howe, who has just been sent to the state senate for the tenth time.

GENERAL JACKSON had 219 electoral votes in 1832, and democratic redivivus has the same in 1884, says the Columbus, (O.) Times.

THE republican rooster still manages to keep his head and tail up in the rural districts: but his wattles are pallid and his feathers are wet.

THE Philadeldhia Record expresses the opinion that the Pennsylvania legislature will re-elect Don Cameron to the senate of the United States.

THE sermons of Burchard and Ball were well reported last Sunday. It was probably the first time they had been considered of sufficient interest to be made public.

BLAINE'S plurality in Pennsylvania is 80,553. The republicans have a majority of 93 on joint ballot in the legislature, and 20 of the 28 members of the congressional delegation.

OVER 17,000 voters in Massachusetts, who cast ballots at the gubernatorial election of 1883, did not feel enough interest in the national contest to go to the polls last week.

MR. L. Z. LEITER, formerly proprietor of one of the greatest dry goods houses in the northwest, and now occupying the Blaine mansion in Washington, was one of the first to send hearty congratulations to Governor Cleveland.

THERE is a vacancy in the Washington school board, and this vacancy, it is claimed, should be filled by the appointment of a woman. Foremost in this movement is Mrs. Belva Lockwood, who proposed the name of Flora H. Stanhope, M. D.

COLONEL DECHERT, who carried republican Philadelphia handsomely on election day as the democratic nominee for controller, is already suggested by several Pennsylvania newspapers as the next democratic candidate for governor of the Keystone state.

LOGAN is the worst defeated man of the party. He has lost the vice-presidency and in grasping for that shadow he has lost the substance of a seat in the senate. The Illinois legislature is either democratic, or so close that Logan's election is entirely out of the question. Well may "Black Jack" exclaim: "Things have went agin me."

WE expect to see an industrial revival as one of the effects of Mr. Cleveland's election. His administration will cultivate the arts of peace, strengthen the ties of kindly feeling between all the sections of the country, and unlike the administrations of the past twenty four years, leave to God the enforcement of the laws of nature.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

PAUL DANA is commonly known as "Young Sunshine."

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE has never missed a session of his court.

LADY COLIN CAMPBELL, who secured a legal separation from her husband some months ago, has decided to bring suit for absolute divorce.

EDISON is reported as saying that the electric motor will be introduced on the New York elevated roads just as soon as Cyrus W. Field gives the word.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN has been ill from malaria for several days, although transacting business, has planned to make a sea voyage from Baltimore to Boston and return.

IN addition to such excellent exponents of the the Anglo-Saxon drama as Janauschek, Janisch, Ristori, Aimee and Rhea, Americans audiences are promised a new Shakspearean treat by Senor Leopold Buron, from the Spanish theaters.

"BUT little happens now-a-days to remind the world of Salmon P. Chase," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "Yet it was only last Saturday that his old partner at Cincinnati, the Hon. Flamen Ball, retired from the active practice of the law, and closed up the office which was opened in 1832 by Chase & Ball the weather beaten gilt sign having hung outside ever since."

CARDS were issued at Albany, N. Y., Monday, for the marriage of Mr. Daniel Manning, the well-known democratic politician, and Miss Mary Livingston Fryer, which will occur on November 9th. After the wedding, Mr. and Mrs Manning will pass a few months abroad returning to this country before March. Governor Tilden's stenographer is also to be married next week.

THE story told of the widow of the late postmaster-general of England, that she once had her finger crushed in the carriage door hinge as she was riding to the house of commons with him, and bravely endured the torture in silence rather than disturb him with the knowledge of it, and thus imperil the successful deltvery of the great speech he was about to make, is claimed by the New York Tribune to be a true incident; but that Mrs. Benjamin Disraeli, not Mrs. Fawcett, was the heroine.

THE latest professional beauty in England is Mrs. Cayley, the daughter of a music seller and the wife of an officer in the Life Guards. She is tall and graceful, with curly brown hair clustering all over her head, large violet eyes, and one of the sweetest expressions imaginable. Her manners are quiet and simple. When she was Miss Chappell her beauty attracted the attention of the prince of Wales, and he asked that he be introduced to her. Instead of being flattered, she refused to see him, and asked her parents to take her away from London.

A NEW YORK letter says: "Mr. William H. Vanderbilt continues to occupy his room, under the care of a physician. His physians still maintain that the sickness is due only to derangement of the liver, promoted by a slight cold. Mr. Vanderbilt is a man of many peculiarities, and the slightest illness gives him a great deal of undue anxiety. For three years he has had for his family physician Dr. Lindsley, of 22 Lafayette Place, who is still frequently consulted concerning the millionaire's health. Dr. Lindsley is said to have been discarded, however out of a mere whim of Mr. Vanderbilt that every time he was taken sick he was going to die. He is said to have no faith whatever in surgical aid. He thinks the science is on the downhill road, and it was on this ground that his recent gift of $500,000 to the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons is accounted for. He had no personal ties connecting him with the institution, and the gift was truly a surprise."

The Ladies of the White House.

From the Philadelphia Times.

ALBANY, November 12—Here it is regarded as settled that Governor Cleveland is the next president, and already the gossips are busy with conjecture as to who will be the lady of the white house. There is a well defined belief among his friends that there is a young lady in western New York who will soon be led to the altar by the president-elect. Others who have known him long and well say that he will never marry, and that this talk simply comes of the fact that he has shown this young woman some slight attention since he was elected governor. Early in life his hopes and ambitions for wife were crushed by the hand of death, and his affection for the lost one has kept him treading the wine-press of life alone. If the reports that he is to marry are not true then his own imediate family will furnish the lady to do the social honors of his administration.

It is generally believed by those who know him best that there will be less festivities during his term of office than there have been for many years past. He has been a hard-working governor, and will probably continue his industrious habits as president. Bachelor as he is, the white house will, however, have a most creditable mistress. There are four ladies in his immediate family, either of whom can well do the honors of the household. His eldest sister in this country, Mrs W. C. Hoyt, of Fayetteville, would fill any position with credit. She is a middle-aged lady, of pleasing address, who has spent a good deal of time at the executive mansion here since her brother has been governor. She has made many friends here in the capitol of the state and will doubtless do the same in Washington, where she will probably go the 4th of next March. Miss R. E. Cleveland is the maiden sister. She still resides in the little home cottage at Holland Patent, just above Utica. A good public speaker, a quick conversationalist, and generally a plain woman of intellectual force, she would do her share in entertaining her brother's guests at the national capital. Mr. Cleveland has a sister who for twenty years has been a missionary at Ceylon. She has two charming young lady daughters, Mary and Carrie Hastings, whom the governor has been for years educating in this country. He has given them every advantage and they have improved them. They will no doubt be a part of their uncle's family circle at Washington, as they have been at times here.

With Mrs. Hoyt, or any one of three other ladies spoken of, the social end of the first democratic administration for a quarter of a century will be well sustained, even should the president-elect continue a bachelor.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Senator Who Engineered Cleveland's Victory.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 16.—Who is Senator Gorman, the chairman of the national democratic committee?—P. T. L.

A. P. Gorman is United States senator from Maryland. He is 45 years old and is reputed the smartest political manager in the country. He was a page in the senate when a boy, and there determined to be a senator. He served in the Maryland legislature, was president of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and beat General Pinckney Whyte for the senate. He is not chairman of the democratic national committee, as this place is held by Senator W. H. Barnum. He is chairman of the national democrotic congressional committee, and has really managed the campaign just closed.

The Golden Horn Like the Gate City.

ATHENS, Ga., November 13—Why is the "Golden Horn," on which Constantinople is built, so named?

It is an arm of the Bosphorus, penetrating Turkey, for several miles curved and shaped like the horn of an ox. It is called the "Golden Horn" and the horn of plenty, because through it flowed when it was the port of Byzantium, the wealth of three continents.

Gold from Abroad.

Merchant, Griffin, Ga: Is gold now coming to to this country from Europe, or is our gold going out?

Bankers estimate that gold is coming into this country from Europe at the rate of about $1,000,000 per week.

White Hats.

School Girl, Athens, Ga.: Has a white hat any political significance?

The clubs of both the leading political parties this year wore white hats, and the Greeley men wore them in 1872, John Wilkes, the great English reformer, wore a white hat on the streets of London when he was contending for the rights of the people, and his followers adopted it as a badge of popular reform.

Boston's Vote.

R. B. S., Fort Valley, Ga.: What was Boston's vote in the presidential election?

Cleveland, 32,573; Blaine, 20,887; Butler, 3,718; St. John, 1,251. Cleveland's plurality, 11,746.

The Cabinet Officers and Their Appointing Power.

GRIFFIN, Ga., November 13.—What is the pay of the members of the cabinet, and which of them has the largest official patronage?

They get $8,000 a year. The postmaster general has more appointment than any other officer, if you include the postmasters throughout the country. All getting over $1,000, have to be confimed by the senate as a rule, are appointed by the president. The secretary of the treasury appoints over 12,000 people, and the secretary of the interior has the appointment of over 4,000 more.

The Pay of Offices Open to Democrats.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 16, 1884.—Now that Cleveland is elected and the democrats have a right to expect the office at his gift, please give the pay of foreign ministers?

Ministers to Great Britian, France and Germany get $17,500 a year. To Spain, Austria, Italy, China, Mexico, Brazil and Japan $12,000 per annum. To Chili, Peru, and Central America $10,000. To Portugal, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweeden Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Venezuela, Ecuador, Argentine Confederation, Hawaiian Islands, Greece, Columbia and Bolivia, $7,500 per annum.

RIGHT ON TIME.

The Old Man Who Has Not Shaved Since 1860 Turns Up.

A tall, broad-shouldered man, of apparently fifty-five years, walked into Binder's Seventh street barbershop on Saturday afternoon and seated himself in a chair. A heavy black beard covered his face and his shirt front, and was finally lost to sight within the capacious recesses of his waistcoat.

"Hair cut, sir?" said the barber, as he began to tuck a towel around the collar of his customer, preliminary to picking up his shears. The old man, who had been busy with his beard during this interval, now exposed it to the astonished gaze of the shop. It reached fully three inches below his knees when it was uncoiled. He replied: "No, but—" here he glanced around the shop with a triumphant smile— "I want this beard taken off clean." Apparently seeing that some explanation would be welcome to the astonished gathering barbers and customers, the old man said in tones that showed the emotion stirring within him.

"For twenty-four years no razor has touched my face This beard is the result. It was in 1860. I was as spruce a young chap as ever kicked up his heels at a Lancaster county wedding and everybody knew young Joe Bartow in those parts. They called me 'young Joe to make a difference between the old man and me. The old man was a bourbon democrat to the backbone and I was with him till he split in the 1860 convention, when the southerners put up John C. Breckenridge and we—the north—nominated Stephen A. Douglas. The old man went in for Breckenridge. I felt strong on the subject and worked for Douglas day and night. I used to be very smart in my appearance in those days, but I worked so hard I had no time for prinking up.

"One night I made a speech at a meeting in the old Turnpike tavern. I had a week's growth of stubble on my face and before I had spoken a dozen words some lout sung out, 'Go get a shave.' Everybody laughed as they looked at me. 'Get a shave?' says I; 'no razor touches my face until I see a democratic president in the white house.'"

"I have kept my word. Take it off and roll it carefully up in a piece of paper, barber, for I am going to send President Cleveland a chain made out of it."

A Knight.

Long years ago, ere life had drained
The wine of feeling to the lees,
While but a wistful, dreaming child
Beside my father's knees,
A radiant spirit crossed my sphere—
A meteor bright and high—
A smile of light, an eye of fire
That seemed not made to die.

Oh! that blue summer by the sea,
His memory wraps it yet in glow,
For borne upon his burning words,
I felt around me flow
The golden airs of old Romance,
While high heroic dreams
Rose at his glance, as cloudy towers
Shine out when lightning gleams.

Poet and knight at soul was he,
Crusader for all right and truth,
Burning to lay on some high shrine
The energies of youth.
"A knight," I said, "as Godfrey was,
Self-vowed to free a Holy Land—"
That is land on whose fateful shore
Waited a fated band.

He left us for that fairy isle,
He sailed away at daylight's close,
I watched his fading sail and mused,
"He goes to meet his foes,"
My childish spirit sent a prayer
Across the blue gulf waves for him,
And turning, all the shore seemed bare
And all the sunset dim.

He perished in a hopeless cause,
One of a brave, outnumbered band,
They scooped a shallow grave for him
Within the burning sand,
And over him, they say there stands,
A palm with blighted root,
Lofty but barren, like his hopes
That lived to bear no fruit,
No fruit from all those blossom hopes
That dyed his cheek so red,
No guerdon, but a nameless grave
Among the dishonored dead.

And this is long ago; and now,
The winds that caught his latest sigh,
Have long forgot that on that shore
They kissed his closing eye,
And still on dreamy days like these,
I seem to drift away, afar,
I am a child beside the waves
Red with the sunset's hues
I stand and watch a fading sail,
"Till purple shadows round it close
"He bears a vow; he bears a sword;
He goes to meet his foes."

SENATOR BROWN

STRONGLY INDORSED BY THE PRESS.

His Counsel as a Public Man Unexampled—His Senatorial Career Full of the Highest Honor for the State—His Indorsement By the Legislature—A Foregone Conclusion.

A short while ago THE CONSTITUTION published an editorial in regard to the unanimous popular desire for Governor Brown's re-election as United States senator. That article has been very generally copied by the state press, and we reproduce below expressions of indorsement taken from papers in all parts of the state, which demonstrate the accuracy of our view and the correctness of our statement.

HIS RETURN DEMANDED.

From the Thomasville Enterprise, October 30.

It seems to be regarded as a foregone conclusion in Atlanta that Senator Joseph E Brown will be chosen as his own successor by the approaching legislature without opposition.

A few days since THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION expressed itself on this subject as follows:

This manifestation of confidence in him must be exceedingly gratifying to Senator Brown. It is, however, only his due as any candid man must admit, not only because he, by his native ability has, from the first, taken rank as a recognized leader among the eminent statesmen which compose the United States senate, but because he has proven himself an honest, hard, industrious, practical worker. Since he has been a senator from Georgia, no measure of interest and importance to the state has been introduced in that body, but that Senator Brown was found with, figuratively speaking, his coat off and sleeves up, working might and main for its accomplishment, and, as a result, success has uniformly crowned his efforts. Patriotism and public policy therefore alike demand his return.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

From the Milledgeville Union and Recorder.

It will be seen from the above, we copy from THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, that there will be no opposition to Hon. Joseph E. Brown, in the approaching election, by the legislature, for United States senator. This, we expected, and predicted months ago. THE CONSTITUTION has large facilities for obtaining the drift of public sentiment and the above may be regarded as the echo of the voice of the people, who have unbounded confidence in Senator Brown's integrity and judgment.

A GREAT MAN IN WASHINGTON.

From Middle Georgia Times.

Senator Brown is certainly a great man in Washington if there is any truth in the sayings of the Macon Telegraph and Messenger, which declared he was "at his best in Washington."

Senator Brown has so implanted himself in the affections of the people of Georgia that he will be re-elected to the senate without opposition, and our sentiments are fully expressed in the following editorial in THE CONSTITUTION:

GOOD SENSE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Fort Valley Mirror.

We indorse the above not only as a merited tribute to Senator Brown, but as indicating the good sense and wisdom of the legislature soon to convene. No candid man has entertained a doubt of Senator Brown's re-election, and it must be gratifying to him and his friends that he will have no opposition.

OUGHT TO BE GIVEN SPONTANEOUSLY.

From the Bainbridge Democrat.

We heartily indorse the above article, and we are glad to know that there is such unanimity of feeling in reference to our most distinguished senator. Some weeks ago the Democrat expressed the hope that the new legislature would re-elect Senator Brown by a unanimous vote. It would be a richly deserved compliment bestowed upon Georgia's greatest living statesman.

HIS RE-ELECTION CERTAIN.

From the Griffin News.

In the democratic party in this state there is nothing but harmony, and this, too, in the face of the fact the coming legislature will have a United States senator to elect—an officer for which there is generally fierce contention. But such is the acknowledged ability and weight of Senator Brown in his party, that his re-election is certain without a contest. And our sentiments upon such a result are the same as those embraced in a recent article in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, which we can do no better than to copy as follows:

EVERY VOTE FOR HIM.

From the Dawson Appeal, November 7.

Below is an artitle from THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION which meets our views regarding Senator Brown's candidacy for re-election. We believe that every man in the Georgia legislature who will give his vote honestly and fearlessly, unblinded by prejudice, will cast that vote for Jos. E. Brown.

WILL BE HIS OWN SUCCESSOR.

From the Cuthbert Enterprise and Appeal.

The next legislature will be charged with the election of a United States senator, as the term of the present incumbent will soon expire. From present indications, we judge that Senator Brown will be his own successor. The following extract from THE CONSTITUTION, we believe, will be indorsed by nine-tenths of our readers:

"His election will be a mere formality, and in all essential sense unanimous."

EVERY MAN VOTE FOR HIM.

From the Berrien County News.

Below is an article from THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION which meets our views regarding Senator Brown's candidacy for re-election. We believe that every man in the Georgia legislature who will give his vote honestly and fearlessly, unblinded by prejudice will cast that vote for Joseph E Brown.

Such a token of esteem, from the representatives of the people, would not only be gratifying to Senator Brown, but would add to his already powerful influence in the senate of the United States. It ought to be given spontaneously, thus showing to the country that the entire people of Georgia have the fullest, the most unlimited, the most unmistakable confidence in their great senator.

The legislature could not do a better day's work, nor a more graceful act, than to thus overwhelmingly encorse Joseph E. Brown, and we believe it will be done. He is to day the grandest figure in the senate from either section of the country, and towers high above all his associates.

In the event of the success of the democratic party at the polls next Tuesday, we would like to see Senator Brown placed in charge of the department of state. He would do honor to the American people.

DISARMED OPPOSITION.

From the Thomasville Enterprise, Nov. 6th.

Among the other subjects which we have not mentioned, is the election of an United States senator to succeed Hon. Joseph E. Brown, whose term expires next March. The opinion of the Enterprise on this point has been too often expressed to require repetition Senator Brown has displayed such conspicuous ability and industry, since he first took the seat as a member of the higher house of congress, that he has disarmed all opposition, and the general verdict of both press and people, so far as it has been expressed, is that he should be unanimously returned as his own successor. Certain it is that no one could be elected to the honorable position he at present fills who would reflect more credit upon the democracy and people of Georgia, and accomplish more substantial and practical good to the state.

THUS IT SHOULD BE.

From Waycross Reporter.

It seems as if Georgia's grand old senator will be returned to the United States senate without opposition. Thus it should be, for it proves the appreciation of the people for their noble senator.

Different from Clay, Webster, Calhoun or any other great man this country has produced, he stood and was recognized the day he entered the senate chamber, the peer of any man then, since or before that has entered the halls of the nation. Georgia is proud of her Brown and she has a right to be.

THE ABLEST WE HAVE.

From the Pike County News.

The above is but the sentiment of the people as regard to Senator Brown's re-election. It is generally conceded that the senator is the ablest man we have, and one whose reputation will be a credit to our state.

His position in congress has been among the foremost, and no member commands more respect in their deliberations than our senator.

He Was Not.

"Were you ever wounded in the melee?" asked a kind old gentleman of a soldier.

"Nots I know on, sir," replied the veteran, "but I've had thunder shot outen that leg," exhibiting a cork appendage.

N. B.

From the Navada Enterprise.

A Sack's Valley ranchman has posted the following threatening notice: "If any man's or women's kows or exes gets in these oats, his or her's tail will be cut off, as the case may be."

Gopher Tails as Currency Out West.

From the Bismarck Tribune

Some of our Dakota counties pay five cents a tail for gophers, and in La Moure, they pass as currency. A man goes into a saloon, and for his drink throws on the counter goober tails. When the drawer is full they are taken to the county office and redeemed or paid out. It looks a little novel in church to see gopher narratives going into the [illegible]

GEORGIA'S BLIND.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF T ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

When Founded, and By Whom—Its Early Hist and Struggles—Its Present Condition and Prospects—An Hour Among the Inmates—The Present Management.

MACON, November 16.—[Special.]—Situa at the head of High street stands an impos structure four stories high, surmounted by large dome. Its appearance is commodi the surroundings pleasant, its meaning gra It is the home of God's noblest charity, gi to men through the rulers of the state nam

The Georgia home of the blind was beg by a few men whose souls caused them to l further from their immediate surroun and open the way to vision and happi those who possibly could never have enjo the works of the great Creator.

THE ORGANIZATION

was early in the year 1851, recognizing good that could be accomplished in assis the blind, called a meeting April 15 in council chamber to discuss methods for t relief. The meeting was small and inter ing. Judge E. A. Nisbet was selected pre ing officer, A. R. Freeman, secret It was decided to begin by appointing the lowing gentlemen to solicit subscriptions: S. Fortescue, Robert A. Smith, Dr. J. M Green, E. Graves and Dr. W. L. Light At another meeting a report was made, nouncing that the citizens of Macon had scribed eight hundred and two dollars for work. The organization was perfected as Georgia academy for the education of the bli being controlled by a board of trustees cons ing of seven members, with power to elect principal and other attaches of the acade The first board consisted of Edwin B. W Colonel J. B. Lamar, Colonel A. H. Chapp Dr. J. M. Green, N. C. Monroe, E. Graves Robert A. Smith. The officers were Hon. C. Monroe, president; Robert A. Smith, retary; Professor W. S. Fortescue, princi

The academy opened with four pupils— F. M. Hodges, Miss Mary A. Farmer, Mary E. Wimberly and Miss Mary J. Woo The academy was dependent on subscript until the winter of that year. Hon. Rober Smith drew up a charter and appeal to legislature and presented both to the b asking in connection an appropriation ye of five thousand dollars. The passage of bill was successful.

In Jaunuary, 1852, Miss Hannah Guillan appointed as a teacher. January, 1853, O P. Anthony was elected principal. He sumed duties April 15, 1853, Professor Fo cue retiring. The position was decline Mr. Anthony. Mr. H. Dutton was electe assume control of the academy. He was a wards elected principal, December, 9, His health failed and he resigned. M Horne was elected to the position. He during the summer of 1856. The acad was without a principal one year. The sc continued under the care of Miss Gui July 14, 1857, Rev. W. N. Chadoin was ele principal, holding the position until Aug 1858, when Professor W. D. Williams elected principal, which position he now ho having been in charge twenty-seven ye struggling from year to year with every obstacle thrown in its way. It gradually became greater, until 1855, when it was found that larger apartments were absolutely necessary for its increasing usefulness. An appeal w made to the general assembly for an a tional appropriation of twenty thousand lars to erect new buildings. This was sec the next year. The present handsome ters were erected, and the authorities of institution occupied them December, 1859

A POINT OF HISTORY.

Of the many trials and adversities the i tution suffered, none were equal to that w it labored under during the late war. It taken and used by the confederates military hospital. During their occup of it the books, musical instruments and f ture was packed in an apartment, and much damaged. Later it was taken b United States troops and used as a hos The property of the academy was made with and destroyed, aggregating the su over six thousand dollars. During these ing months the institution had been mov Fort Valley, where it was conducted t close of the war. Returning to old quart was found that the reconstruction period crippled the state treasury to such an e that the annual appropriation had to be continued. It was, however, maintaine private subscriptions and kept up over a The academy has increased in popularity now has a foundation that cannot be s except by the will of a greater power than

AS IT IS TO-DAY.

A visit was paid the institution to-day. building looms up a gigantic work of man, large and covers nearly half a block. It co sixty-three rooms, besides the school d ments. These are heated by a process steam, furnishing heat at seventy d Fahrenheit, uniformly throughout, using boilers with seven pounds of pressure wh outside is at zero. The interior is we ranged for the comfort and convenience pupils and teachers. The surrounding beautiful. The large yard is filled with ers and shrubbery and contains numb magnolia trees. The building has its water furnished from a large cistern, capacity of thirty thousand gallons. filtered, and considered very healthy.

The trustees and officers consist of: Tr L. W. Whittle, president; Henry L. J treasurer; T. C. Hoit, Virgil Powers, Smith, John P. Fort, H. J. Lamar, Williams, secretary.

Auditing Committee—H. L. Jewett, Fort, B. C. Smith.

Officers of the Academy—W. D. Wi A. M., principal; Miss H. Guillan, depa of literature; V. Czurda, director of mus J. Selt, master of workshop; W. F. H D., medical director; A. W. Calhoun, oculist.

This is the Georgia academy of the b it is to-day. Professor Williams was se his cosy office, surrounded by books and Suspended on the walls were maps an subjects in raised work for the instruc the blind. He was unrolling a pack pamphlets. "There," he said, "are the third annual reports I am receiving to mitted to the governor." The report c much news of interest to the friends an rons of the institution. In the preside port an appropriation of $12,000 for nance, etc., for the years '85 and '86 f white and colored is asked for, and each year, to pay the expenses to and Atlanta to be operated on by Dr. A. houn. In the principal's and trustees' the attendance during the year has bee three, the death list only one at the ac John Thomas Coley, of consumption; Bruce, of Bainbridge, and Terrell P. R Terrell county, at their homes durin tion. Touching the treatment of Dr. C it says: "He refused any compensatio services, giving as a motive therefor in accord with his well known benevol position and instincts."

He selected four cases for treatmen males and one female. In one of her received by an operation some improv vision. Her ill-health caused other op to be discontinued. One of the boys was totally blind, but can now read a with glasses. He is at home leading life. Another is gaining his vision w rience and practice. The third boy without much hope, though he sees e walk around without injury. There cases awaiting treatment.

The condition of the institution the has been: Receipts, $14,994.63; disbu [illegible]

A feeling of the deepest sympathy [illegible] one who pays this [illegible]

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GLY INDORSED BY THE PRESS.

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h a token of esteem, from the representatives
e people, would not only be gratifying to
or Brown, but would add to his already pow-
influence in the senate of the United States.
ght to be given spontaneously, thus showing
e country that the entire people of Georgia
the fullest, the most unlimited, the most un-
kable confidence in their great senator.
e legislature could not do a better day's work,
more graceful act, than to thus overwhelm-
encore Joseph E. Brown, and we believe it
be done. He is to-day the grandest figure in
enate from either section of the country, and
rs high above all his associates.
the event of the success of the democratic
at the polls next Tuesday, we would like to
nator Brown placed in charge of the depart-
of state. He would do honor to the Ameri-
people.

DISARMED OPPOSITION.
n the Thomasville Enterprise, Nov. 6th.
ong the other subjects which we have not
tioned, is the election of an United States
tor to succeed Hon. Joseph E. Brown, whose
expires next March. The opinion of the
erprise on this point has been too often ex-
ed to require repetition. Senator Brown has
ayed such conspicuous ability and industry,
he first took the seat as a member of the
er house of congress, that he has disarmed all
sition, and the general verdict of both press
people, so far as it has been expressed, is that
hould be unanimously returned as his own
essor. Certain it is that no one could be elect-
the honorable position he at present fills
would reflect more credit upon the democ-
and people of Georgia, and accomplish more
tantial and practical good to the state.

THUS IT SHOULD BE.
n Waycross Reporter.
eems as if Georgia's grand old senator will be
rned to the United States senate without op-
ion. Thus it should be, for it proves the ap-
ation of the people for their noble senator.
fferent from Clay, Webster, Calhoun or any
r great man this country has produced, he
d and was recognized the day he entered the
te chamber, the peer of any man then, since
efore that has entered the halls of the nation.
rgia is proud of her Brown and she has a right

THE ABLEST WE HAVE.
n the Pike County News.
e above is but the sentiment of the people as
rd to Senator Brown's re-election. It is gener-
conceded that the senator is the ablest man
have, and one whose reputation will be a
it to our state.
s position in congress has been among the
most, and no member commands more respect
heir deliberations than our senator.

He Was Not.

Were you ever wounded in the melee?" asked
nd old gentleman of a soldier.
Nots I know on, sir," replied the veteran, "but
had thunder shot outen that leg," exhibiting
rk appendage.

N. B.

m the Navada Enterprise.
Sack's Valley ranchman has posted the fol-
ing threatening notice: "If any man's or wo-
n's kows or oxes gets in these oats, his or
's tail will be cut off, as the case may be."

Gopher Tails as Currency Out West.

m the Bismarck Tribune
ome of our Dakota counties pay five cents
for gophers, and in La Moure, they pass as cur-
cy. A man goes into a saloon, and for his drink
ows on the counter gopher tails. When the
wer is full they are taken to the county office
redeemed or paid out. It looks a little novel
church to see gopher narratives going into the
tribution box.

GEORGIA'S BLIND.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

When Founded, and By Whom—Its Early History and Struggles—Its Present Condition and Prospects—An Hour Among the Inmates—The Present Management.

MACON, November 16.—[Special.]—Situated at the head of High street stands an imposing structure four stories high, surmounted by a large dome. Its appearance is commodious, the surroundings pleasant, its meaning grand. It is the home of God's noblest charity, given to men through the rulers of the state named.

The Georgia home of the blind was begun by a few men whose souls caused them to look further from their immediate surroundings, and open the way to vision and happiness those who possibly could never have enjoyed the works of the great Creator.

THE ORGANIZATION

was early in the year 1851, recognizing the good that could be accomplished in assisting the blind, called a meeting April 15 in the council chamber to discuss methods for their relief. The meeting was small and interesting. Judge E. A. Nisbet was selected presiding officer, A. R. Freeman, secretary. It was decided to begin by appointing the following gentlemen to solicit subscriptions: W. S. Fortescue, Robert A. Smith, Dr. J. Mercer Green, E. Graves and Dr. W. L. Lightfoot. At another meeting a report was made, announcing that the citizens of Macon had subscribed eight hundred and two dollars for the work. The organization was perfected as the Georgia academy for the education of the blind, being controlled by a board of trustees consisting of seven members, with power to elect the principal and other attaches of the academy. The first board consisted of Edwin B. Weed, Colonel J. B. Lamar, Colonel A. H. Chappell, Dr. J. M. Green, N. C. Monroe, E. Graves and Robert A. Smith. The officers were Hon. N. C. Monroe, president; Robert A. Smiah, secretary; Professor W. S. Fortescue, principal.

The academy opened with four pupils—Mr. F. M. Hodges, Miss Mary A. Farmer, Miss Mary E. Wimberly and Miss Mary J. Wooten. The academy was dependent on subscriptions until the winter of that year. Hon. Robert A. Smith drew up a charter and appeal to the legislature and presented both to the body, asking in connection an appropriation yearly of five thousand dollars. The passage of the bill was successful.

In Jaunuary, 1852, Miss Hannah Guillan was appointed as a teacher. January, 1853, Oliver P. Anthony was elected principal. He assumed duties April 15, 1853, Professor Fortescue retiring. The position was declined by Mr. Anthony. Mr. H. Dutton was elected to assume control of the academy. He was afterwards elected principal, December, 9, '54. His health failed and he resigned. Major Horne was elected to the position. He left during the summer of 1856. The academy was without a principal one year. The school continued, under the care of Miss Guillan. July 14, 1857, Rev. W. N. Chadoin was elected principal, holding the position until August, 1858, when Professor W. D. Williams was elected principal, which position he now holds, having been in charge twenty-seven years, struggling from year to year with every obstacle thrown in its way. It gradually became greater, until 1855, when it was found that larger apartments were absolutely necessary for its increasing usefulness. An appeal was made to the general assembly for an additional appropriation of twenty thousand dollars to erect new buildings. This was secured the next year. The present handsome quarters were erected, and the authorities of the institution occupied them December, 1859.

A POINT OF HISTORY.

Of the many trials and adversities the institution suffered, none were equal to that which it labored under during the late war. It was taken and used by the confederates as a military hospital. During their occupancy of it the books, musical instruments and furniture was packed in an apartment and was much damaged. Later it was taken by the Unitek States troops and used as a hospital. The property of the academy was made away with and destroyed, aggregating the sum of over six thousand dollars. During these trying months the institution had been moved to Fort Valley, where it was conducted to the close of the war. Returning to old quarters it was found that the reconstruction period had crippled the state treasury to such an extent that the annual appropriation had to be discontinued. It was, however, maintained by private subscriptions and kept up over a year. The academy has increased in popularity, and now has a foundation that cannot be shaken except by the will of a greater power than man.

AS IT IS TO-DAY.

A visit was paid the institution to-day. The building looms up a gigantic work of man. It is large and covers nearly half a block. It contains sixty-three rooms, besides the school departments. These are heated by a process with steam, furnishing heat at seventy degrees Fahrenheit, uniformly throughout, using both boilers with seven pounds of pressure when the outside is at zero. The interior is well arranged for the comfort and convenience of the pupils and teachers. The surroundings are beautiful. The large yard is filled with flowers and shrubbery and contains numbers of magnolia trees. The building has its own water furnished from a large cistern, with a capacity of thirty thousand gallons. This is filtered, and considered very healthy.

The trustees and officers consist of: Trustees, L. W. Whittle, president; Henry L. Jewett, treasurer; T. C. Holt, Virgil Powers, Ben C. Smith, John P. Fort, H. J. Lamar, W. D. Williams, secretary.

Auditing Committee—H. L. Jewett, J. P. Fort, B. C. Smith.

Officers of the Academy—W. D. Williams, A. M., principal; Miss H. Guillan, department of literature; V. Czurda, director of music; W. J. Selt, master of workshop; W. F. Holt, M. D., medical director; A. W. Calhoun, M. D., oculist.

This is the Georgia academy of the blind as it is to-day. Professor Williams was seated in his cosy office, surrounded by books and charts. Suspended on the walls were maps and other subjects in raised work for the instruction of the blind. He was unrolling a package of pamphlets. "There," he said, "are the thirty-third annual reports I am receiving to be submitted to the governor." The report contains much news of interest to the friends and patrons of the institution. In the president's report an appropriation of $12,000 for maintenance, etc., for the years '85 and '86 for both white and colored is asked for, and $500 for each year, to pay the expenses to and fro to Atlanta to be operated on by Dr. A. W. Calhoun. In the principal's and trustees' reports, the attendance during the year has been sixty-three, the death list only one at the academy, John Thomas Coley, of consumption; John P. Bruce, of Bainbridge, and Terrell P. Ragan, of Terrell county, at their homes during vacation. Touching the treatment of Dr. Calhoun, it says: "He refused any compensation for his services, giving as a motive therefor reasons in accord with his well known benevolent disposition and instincts."

He selected four cases for treatment, three males and one female. In one of her eye she received by an operation some improvement in vision. Her ill-health caused other operations to be discontinued. One of the boys treated was totally blind, but can now read and write with glasses. He is at home leading a useful life. Another is gaining his vision with experience and practice. The third boy is one without much hope, though he sees enough to walk around without injury. There are six cases awaiting treatment.

The condition of the institution the past year has been: Receipts, $14,904.63; disbursements, $14,792.50.

A feeling of the deepest sympathy and sad- [illegible] over one who pays this institution a visit. You stand in the elevated cupalo on the building and view the surrounding work of nature. Its hills, valleys, dales, sunsets and beauties with a thought, why should God have denied the pupils below you such happy visions, while you, possibly less worthy should enjoy it all? Yet, Professor Williams said: "With it all, the blind children are endowed with as much of the graces of childhood and are as happy, buoyant and playful as those who have perfect vision, and you rarely ever see one despondent."

A FEW CHARACTERISTICS.

Continuing, he said: "In fact, I once knew a pupil who was restored to vision express a peculiar regret, because she was happier in her blindness."

It is an interesting sight to see the scholars at their every day life. The day begins by a general arising at six, breakfast at seven and school at eight. At the end of every hour, fifteen minutes' recess is given. At 12:30 a half hour recess is given. After dinner the duties are resumed until five, when the day's work is over. In the morning at eleven and afternoon at three, is occupied by singing classes chorus. Two days in the week an orchestra is secured and the music enjoyed. At six in the evening Professor Williams assembles the pupils in one of his rooms and reads THE CONSTITUTION and other papers to them, after which devotional exercises are conducted, and they retire.

The rooms are comfortable and warm, but devoid of furniture, except the bed. No one has a bed-fellow and all must be tucked in by nine o'clock. The day is occupied by different classes in their respective departments, among which are pupils in various branches of study, including three in algebra, one in rhetoric, one in English composition, three in English grammar, one in natural philosophy, one in chemistry, one in astronomy, one in physical geography, one in heathen mythology, one in zoology, one in the wonders of insect life, one in common school history, one in natural history, four in raised maps and globes, one in Mitchell's geography, two in Monteith's geography, eleven in reading raised print books, six in spelling, three in etymology, one in English literature, one in point type writing, one in pencil writing. In music the instruments used are the piano, organ, guitar, flute and violin. The lessons are given mostly oral, and the result of the year has made an excellent showing. Speaking of text books, Professor Williams remarked: "We are the only institution I know of who use Professor Willett's wonder of insect life as a text book. We have a most interesting pupil in the work." One of the remarkable features of the classes is the teaching of algebra orely. The classes as they were visited gave examples of their studies. A most difficult example in algebra was worked easily by a young man totally blind. In the music class the older scholars were singing under Professor Czurda, and were interesting. He is a fine teacher and is making his class accomplished. Miss Guillan's primary class was visited next. Here was a set of little boys and girls with nimble fingers scanning over the raised primers, reading as though they could see perfectly the letters. In another recitation room were seated together two girls. One was leaning over the shoulder of the other. As Professor Williams entered he said: "Hey, what is the matter Emma?" She replied at once that she had been excused from music on account of a headache. In a soothing voice he replied: "Very well." After leaving the room he remarked that she was one of the brightest girls ever at the academy. Further down the hall the sound of a piano was heard. The door was opened, and little Julia Wells, of Atlanta, was practicing on the piano as gaily as if she was in perfect vision. The dining-room was next visited. Here, at the long table, were seated the pupils at lunch. The manner of their eating is interesting. The food is cut up for them and placed in front, and with their knives and forks they begin as directed. Others have learned to use the knife and fork dexterously. The blind are hearty eaters. They have much better appetites than people with sight. The Professor said: "It is remarkable that we have to administer so little physic. We seldom have a sick child." The conversation turned to accidents to the blind children. The professor remarked: "There never was but one serious accident; that occurred many years ago. The latest we have had was fifteen years ago, when a boy walked out of a window on an upper story and broke his leg.

After a general inspection of the building, and seated in the professor's office, he sent for a pupil in the various classes and made them show evidences of their training. The first pupil was a little boy eight years old, totally blind, whose name was Ellie McNeal, from Cuthbert. He had been at the academy one year. He opened a book with raised letters. A place was selected. His little fingers glided over the letters as fast as a child can well read. He did not make a mistake in the long fable he read. The next boy was Hardy Sewell, of Taylor county. He was from the arithmetic class, and came with his slate, a peculiar one; it is made like a piece of honeycomb—in the little cells lead type with figures raised are placed. He added up a column, multiplied a column correctly, involving eight figures, and reduced five pounds six shillings and one penny to pence. This he did in his head and furnished very quickly the answer. Little Jimmie McKensie, of Augusta, who came in September, spelled several hard words as easily as if he was a romping boy of the public schools with full sight. It is to see these wonderful children to be fully interested in the great institution.

In connection with the academy is the apprentice department. Here boys at certain ages, and men too aged for school, are taught to make brooms, bottom chairs and do other work. They learn trades, and are commanding, when finished, good remuneration.

This is the Georgia home of the blind as it stands to-day—a charity endowed by the blessing of God, and a monument to the noble men who organized it and have passed away.

WYNTON.

A Reported Riot in Dublin, Georgia.

SAVANNAH, November 16.—It is reported that a riot has occurred at Dublin, Georgia, and that several persons have been killed, but nothing definite concerning the report can be learned, as Dublin is forty miles distant from a railroad or telegraph line.

My Baby.

"Such a little break in the sod!
So tiny to be a grave!
Oh! how can I render so soon to God
The beautiful gift He gave!

Must I put you away, my pet—
My tender bud unblown—
With the dew of the morning upon you, yet,
And your blossom all unshorn?

My heart is near to break
For the voice I shall not hear,
For the clinging arms around my neck,
And the footsteps drawing near.

The tiny, tottering feet,
Striving for mother's knees,
For the lisping tunes so sweet,
And the baby's kiss to me.

For the precious mother name,
And the touch of the little hand,
Oh! am I so very much to blame,
If I shrink from the sore demand?

How shall I know her voice,
Or the greeting of her eyes,
'Mid the countless cherubs that rejoice
In the garden of Paradise?

How shall I know my own,
Where the air is white with wings—
My baby, so soon, from my bosom flown,
To the angels' ministerings?

And this is the end of it all!
Of my waiting and my pain—
Only a little funeral pall
And empty arms again.

Oh, baby! my heart is sore
For the love that was to be,
For the untried dream of love, now o'er,
Twixt thee, my child, and me.

Yet over this little head,
Lying so still on my knee,
I thank my God for the bliss of the dead,
For the joy of the soul set free.

'T's a weary world, at best,
This world that she will not know,
Would I awake her out of such perfect rest,
For its sorrows and strife? Ah, no!

Escaped are its thorns and harms;
The only path she has trod
Is that which leads from the mother's arms
Into the arms of God."

PERSONAL.

Mr. L. Colyar and wife, of Chattanooga, are in the city.

Miss Patillo, of Atlanta, is visiting Miss Hillyer, at Rome.

Mrs. J. P. Wilson, of Eatonton, is visiting relatives in Atlanta.

Mrs. Perino Brown, of Chattanooga, is visiting in Atlanta.

Mr. John C. Otmell and family, of Cumming, have moved to Atlanta.

Major J. F. Trout, the Pullman car company inspector, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. R. S. Tomlinson, of Cedartown, is visiting Mrs. Colonel E. N. Broyles, in Atlanta.

Mrs. S. C. Dunlop, of Atlanta, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. William A. Strickland, in Nashville.

Hon. J. J. Keith, of Louisville, state superentendent of Juvanile Templars, is in the city, and will pay an official visit to Georgia Lodge of Good Templars to-night.

Bold Burglars.

Burglars made three attempts to enter J. L. Harris's residence, 30 McAfee street, before midnight last night. Mr. Harris drove them away twice and when they came a third time and he went to the door they were slow to leave even then. Patrolmen Aldridge and Bedford were summoned by Mr. Harris, but the burglars skipped out.

Atlanta Democratic League.

A full meeting of the league is desired for this evening at 7 o'clock at the state library, to decide as to a ratification meeting and state demonstration which is contemplated for an early day. Some parties are not satisfied with the "shade" of red used the other night, and think another coat should be put on, now that all "kicking" has ceased.

JACK J. SPALDING, President.
JOSIAH CARTER, Secretary.

The Monastry of St. Joseph.

BALTIMORE, November 16.—The corner stone of the Passionists monastry of St. Joseph, two miles of this city, was laid this afternoon with imposing ceremony, in the presence of 5,000 people. Bishop Gross, of Savannah, made an address.

He Took It.

"Pinder," severely demanded Mrs. Fitzgoober, "did you take your medicine last night?"

"Yes, mam," sweetly answered that cherub.

About an hour afterward the lady found the mixture of compound bitterness that had been intended for Pinder's cold, laying snugly unde the washstand.

"Pinder!" she yelled.

"Yes, mam."

"I thought you told me you had taken your medicine."

"So I did, ma; but you didn't ask me where I took it to, so I kept quiet on that point."

But he didn't keep quiet at the point of her rod.

Harris's Cotton Patch.

From the Calhoun, Ga., Times:

Mr. J. T. Harris, of Dry Valley, was in the city last Tuesday with the last of five bales of cotton which he raised on seven acres of land. With one horse he cultivated fourteen acres of land, putting seven in cotton and seven in corn, and gathered the five bales of cotton and two hundred bushels of corn. He believes in cultivating less land and making it produce more, and has fully demonstrated the fact that it will pay better, as a neighbor of his, whose land joins, only made six bales on thirty acres. Mr. Harris says that he generally makes a bale to the acre, but his crop was cut off by the drouth two bales. If more of our farmers would try his plan of cultivating only a small area of land and work it well they will find it much more profitable.

GOOD! GOOD!! GOOD!!!

24 pounds best flour for 60 cents.

M. L. TOLBERT & CO.,

Corner Decatur and Butler Sts.

SEWER PIPE! SEWER PIPE! SEWER PIPE!

Vetrified Salt Glazed Stone Sewer, Drain and Culvert Pipe

Three Inches to Three Feet.

We wish to say to Cities, Railroads, Dealers, Builders, Contractors, Plumbers and Everybody, that we will sell the

Stone Vetrified Salt Glazed Sewer, Drain and Culvert Pipe,

Cheaper than you ever bought it in this Country.

CHEAPER THAN YOU CAN BUY THE COMMON CEMENT PIPE.

We will not be undersold. Don't buy until you get our prices.

No foul sewer Gas can escape through the Vetrified Stone Salt Glazed Sewer Pipe like it does through cement pipe, as cement pipe is porous and will not stand acids. Don't buy till you see us or write. We will make it pay you to buy from us. We also keep a full assorted sizes of Curves, Elbows, Slants, Traps, etc., and

FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We will make contracts to furnish pipe layed. We keep Stove Flues, Drop Buttons, for Stove Thimbles and Chimney Tops. We are headquarters for

Portland, Louisville and Rosendale Cements, Plaster Paris, Land Plaster.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

Plastering Hair, White Sand, Marble Dust, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Etc., Etc.

EVERLASTING CYPRESS SHINGLES, HEART PINE SHINGLES AND

LATHS, LATHS; LATHS,

COAL! COAL! COAL!

We are sole agents for the Jelico Mountain and Poplar Creek Coals for Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas, mined by the East Tennessee coal company, and will furnish dealers and consumers as low as can be bought. Anthracite, Grate, Stove and nut coal at bottom prices.

SCIPLES & SONS, ATLANTA, GA.

MITCHELL & PARKER,

313 Marietta Street.

Lumber, Laths and Shingles.

THE BEST YELLOW PINE FLOORING,

DRESSED AND MATCHED.

All kinds of Rough Lumber.

Contracts taken for any kind of Finished Wood-work.

ESTIMATES GIVEN AT ANY TIME

Free of Charge.

PROMPT DELIVERY ANYWHERE IN THE CITY.

Competition Invited.

Come and see us. MITCHELL & PARKER,
313 Marietta street.

nov17—d2t mon

GET THE BEST.

Fair Dealing, Full Weights, Prompt Delivery.

W. E. HOYLE, Agent,

DEALER IN

COAL AND WOOD,

Office and Yard

CORNER WHITEHALL AND GARNETT STS.

Clean Screened Coal a Specialty.

Consumers in central Atlanta, and elsewhere, will find it to their interests to send all orders for Coal and Wood to me. I have been long in the business and know the demands of the trade. I never lose a customer.

ALL KINDS OF HARD AND SOFT COALS, BLACKSMITH'S COAL AND WOOD.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

MONTEVALLO COAL,
COAL CREEK COAL,
JELICO MOUNTAIN COAL,
POPLAR CREEK COAL,
ANTHRACITE COAL.

W. E. HOYLE, Agent,

COR. WHITEHALL AND GARNETT STS

nov17—d2t mon

JOHN VAN & CO.'S PAT. WROUGHT IRON

Portable Ranges.

The largest manufacturers of this class of goods in the United States. A few of the agents for the sale of these goods:
Thos. Sexton & Co., St. Louis.
Rust, Farnsworth & Co., Denver.
W. W. Montague & Co., San Francisco.
E. H. Daniels & Co., Milwaukee.
Thos. Scantlin & Co., Evansville.
Bruns & Disque, New Orleans.
W. H. Scott & Co., Little Rock.

THE NEW H. I. KIMBALL HOUSE WILL USE THE VAN RANGES EXCLUSIVELY.

A complete line of these Ranges from $60 to $130 for sale at

THE BEST ASSORTED HARDWARE

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods House in the South.

Discount to Dealers.
"Keen Kutter" Axes, Pocket Knives and Scissors, warranted,

SCHUESSLER & SIMMS,

No. 42 PEACHTREE STREET.

nov17&d3t—mon

ELECTION HATS!

Now that Cleveland's plurality has been settled beyond question, those who bet Hats on the result will find our line of

Dunlap Silk Hats

the finest in the city. Come right in to-day and pay up your bets. We guarantee to show up the handsomest line of fine Silk and other Hats ever shown in Atlanta.

Remember the Place!

☞ J. A. SEATON & CO.,

5 PEACHTREE STREET,

The Leading Hatters.

Continued from Third Page.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1½ acres, more or less, on Jackson to Boulevard street, No. 199, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Todd and an alley. Levied on as the property of Howell C Erwin, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Erwin, taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x100 feet more or less, on Frizier to Fulton street; the said being vacant property in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Key and Thomas. Levied on as the property of Mrs. J. M. Farr, to satisfy a Tax Fi. Fa., in favor of the City of Atlanta against said Fair for City Taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 164x 85 feet, more or less, on Cox street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining McClesky and Freeland. Levied on as the property of C. L. Fletcher to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Fletcher for city taxes for the year 1884

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3-16 acre, more or less, on Merritts avenue and Luckie street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Churchill and Hamilton. Levied on as the property of A W Ficket, trustee, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Ficket, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on State street, No 8; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Clarke and Clarke. Levied on as the property of R N. Fickett, trustee, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Fickett, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the sametime and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing 24x101 feet more or less, on Forsyth and Walton streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining McMillan & Snow and Haiman. Levied on as the property of Mrs C S Farrar, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Farrar for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3-16 acre, more or less, on Baker street, No. 108; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Harris and Fleming. Levied on as the property of J D Eagan, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Eagan for city taxes for the year 1884

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 42x82 feet more or less, on W. Garnett street No. 10; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Peacock and Menko. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. A. Fry to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Fry, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., containing 45x160 feet more or less, on Butler and College street, No. 96; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Grant and Baker. Levied on as the property of B. F Floyd, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Floyd, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Rawson street, No. 91; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Golden and Pullian. Levied on as the property of Samuel E Fulton to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Fulton for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 95x88 feet, more or less, on Windsor and Jones streets, No 30; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bradfield and Wilkins. Levied on as the property of Judge W Fuller to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Fuller for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x100 feet, more or less, on Fair street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wilson and Caldwell. Levied on as the property of Mrs. J W Fuller to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Fuller for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Hunter street, No. 242; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Thompson and an alley. Levied on as the property of W H Frizzell to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Frizzell for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., containing 46x100 feet, more or less, on South avenue, No 78; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Boyton and Culver. Levied on as the property of C G Grosse, agent, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Grosse, agent, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Reed street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Sutton and Church. Levied on as the property of E M Greeson to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Greeson, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containg 50x108 feet, more or less, on Pryor street, No. 135; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Glover and Brady. Levied on as the property of Mrs S E Glover to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Glover for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 80x85 feet more or less, on Cornelia street; the said being improved property in Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bacon and Veal. Levied on as the property of Gaither and Nolan to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Gaither and Nolan for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing ½ acre, more or less, on Rawson street, No. 169; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Gaole and Thompson. Levied on as the property of J. J. Griffin to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Griffin for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x100 feet, more or less, on Valentine street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bailey and Rich. Levied on as the property of Wm Horton, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Horton for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 30x75 feet, more or less, on Porter's alley, No 23; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Alexander and Howard. Levied on as the property of Miss Abbie Howard, to tsatisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Howard for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅜ acre, more or less, on Collins street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Hulsey and Peck. Levied on as the property of Mrs M B Gregory to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Gregory for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 55x120 feet, more or less, on Forsyth and Garnett streets, No. 158; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Chapman and an ally. Levied on as the property of L H Harwell, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Harwell for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x150 feet, more or less, on Ellis and Clifford streets; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Morris and Peck. Levied on as the property of F W Hart, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Hart for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at same time and place, a machine house in ward 5 land lot 82 originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, on Winship & Bros. lot, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, Levied on as the property of Hart & Son, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Hart & Son for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 70x100 feet, more or less, on Markham street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Fleischell and Treadwell. Levied on as the property of Mrs J A Haynes, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Haynes for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre more or less, on Mangum and Mitchell street; No. 132; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Haynes. Levied on as the property of W A Haynes, guardian, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Haynes, guardian, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 150x150 feet, more or less, on Gartrell street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Hewitt and Stewart. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. S. Hewitt to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Hewitt for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 150x200 feet, more or less on Hood and Ivy, No 49; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Tilsen. Levied on as the property of J P Harris, agent, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Harris, agent, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 50, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 35x128 feet more or less, on Currier street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining O'Neal and Rice. Levied on as the property of Mary Hill, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Hill for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 19, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¾ acre more or less, on an alley and Fortune street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Bowden and an alley. Levied on as the property of Edmund Hill to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Hill for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county, containing 50x210 feet more or less, on Mitchell street, No. 42. The said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Ryan and Bank. Levied on as the property of estate John Herley to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Herley's estate for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 97, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x150 feet more or less, on Washington street, No. 75; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Adair and Martin. Levied on as the property of John M Holbrook, trustee, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Holbrook, trustee for city taxes for theyear 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x200 feet, more or less, on Capitol avenue and Clarke street, No 141; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Sisson and Smiley. Levied on as the property of Mrs. P. Y. Hudson's estate, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Hudson's estate for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Mills and Venable streets, No 14; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Buis and Marion. Levied on as the property of Mrs E W Hodgson to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Hodgson for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 33x100 feet, more or less, on Martin street, No 105; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Allison and Rawson. Levied on as the property of W L Jarvis to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Jarvis for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x200 feet, more or less, Fair street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Latham and Gosset. Levied on as the property of Mrs Jane E Johnson, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Johnson for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing 60x190 feet, more or less, on Hood and Ivey streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Lively and an alley. Levied on as the property of J. F. Jones to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Jones for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x185 feet more or less, on Whitehall street No. 62; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Thurman and Jones. Levied on as the property of Jones & Calloway, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Jones & Calloway for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Hilliard street, No. 67; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Kix and Carter. Levied on as the property of Mrs. A. H. Klinck to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Klinck for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 86x114, more or less, on Richardson street, No. 223; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Williams and McKey. Levied on as the property of Thomas S King to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said King for city taxes for the year 1884

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x200 feet, more or less, on Venable and McAfee streets; the said being unimproved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wood and Hendrie. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. E. Kimbro, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Kimbro for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, on the undivided half interest in city lot in ward 1, land lot 108, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 150x200 feet, more or less, on Peters to Chapel street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Middlebrooks and Kyle. Levied on as the property of A C King to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said King for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x86 feet, more or less, on Chestnut street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Lizzie Landrum. Levied on as the property of F N Landrum to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Landrum for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 80x90 feet, more or less, on Hayne street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Levied on as the property of R E Lawhorn to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Lawhorn for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x287 feet, more or less, on Peachtree street, No. 124; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Richards and state of Georgia. Levied on as the property of Mrs R C Leyden to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Leyden for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Green's ferry to Chapel street, No 4; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Eskridge (Point). Levied on as the property of James M. Latham, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Latham for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on W. Peachtree to Parker street, No 280; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Martin. Levied on as the property of A C Ladd, agent, to satisfya tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Ladd, agent, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 48x160 feet more or less, of Houston street; the said being improved property inthe city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining School and Logan. Levied on as the property of Frank R. Logan to satisfy atax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Logan for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acres more or or less, on Fort street No. 175; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wallace and Beerman. Levied on as the property of J. L. Logan sr., agent, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Logan sr. agent for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅞ acres more or less, on Randolph street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wimberley.. Leviedon the property of W. H. Lofton, to satisfya tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Lofton for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, containing 49x100 feet, more or less, on Fowler street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Goode and Evans. Levied on as the property of Miss Lula A Lippman to satisfy a tax fifa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Lippman for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same timeand place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 50, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, containing 2⅝ acre, more or less, on Calhoun and Cox streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Mrs P. F Luckie's estate, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against saidLuckie's estate for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 50, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, containing 4 acres more or less, on North avenue, Cox and Calhoun street; the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Levied on as the property of E S Luckie to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Luckie for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Foundry street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining English, Murphy and McCown Levied on as the property of Logan Bros to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Logan Bros for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 80x100 feet more or less, on Fort street, No. 222; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bankerson and Jones. Levied on as the property of Jackson McHenry, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McHenry for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 41x100 feet, more or less, on Harris street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Levison and Elder. Levied on as the property of Mrs. C. E. McDaniel, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McDaniel, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originaly Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 153x200 feet, more or less, on Jackson to Blackman streets, No. 200; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Levied on as the properey of Judge H K McCay, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McCay for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 21, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x209 feet, more or less, on Bryan to New Flat Shoal, R R street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Grady and Dickey. Levied on as the property of J B McCravy, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McCravy for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same and time place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Houston street, No 135; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Martin and Williams. Levied on as the property of Hattie McMichael to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McMichael for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 84x150 feet, more or less, on Houston street. No 57; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Logan and Camp; levied on as the property of Mrs Laura McKoy to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McKoy for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 78, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x130 feet, more or less, on Peachtree street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Morris & Bro and Holman. Levied on as the property of John J. McKoy to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McKoy for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, one-half interest in city lot in ward 6, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 30x 150 feet, more or less, on Peachtree street, No 47; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Clarke and Grant. Levied on as the property of J J McKoy, gdn, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McKay, guardian, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x40 feet, more or less, on Peachtree street, No 81; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mitchell and McPhee. Levied on as the property of E A Massa to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Massa for taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 70, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 90x204 feet, more or less, on Fair street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Ryan and Wallace. Levied on as the property of Metropolitan street railroad company to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Metropolitan street railroad company for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46 originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 104x187 feet, more or less, on Foster street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Tanner and Mercer. Levied on as the property of Ed Mercer to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mercer for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, on one-half interest in city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅓ acre more or less, on Ira street, No 157; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Turner and Bumstead. Levied on as the property of Charles Madison, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Madison, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 75x90 feet more or less, on Leonard street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Lambert and Mathews. Levied on as the property of A B Mathews, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mathews for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre more or less, on Gullatt and Biggers streets, No. 21; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Floyd and Stoval. Levied on as the property of Mrs M E Mitchell to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mitchell, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x116 feet, more or less, on Wheat street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Martin and Watkins. Levied on as the property of J Matt Mitchell to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mitchell for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x150 feet, more or less, on Formwalt street, No. 39; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Dorsey and Roberts. Levied on as the property of John Milledge, trustee, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Milledge, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 99x150 feet, more or less, on Anderson and Reed streets; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, 3 houses. Levied on as the property of Mrs M F Meggs, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Meggs for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in war 2, land lot 76, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Capitol avenue, No. 57; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Newton and Anderson. Levied on as the property of C S Newton, guardian, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Newton, guardian, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Fair and Capitol avenue, No 51; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Robson and Newton. Levied on as the property of C S Newton, trustee, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Newton, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, containing 25x100 feet, more or less, on Peters street, No 157; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Hill and White. Levied on as the property of C A Niles, administrator A B Niles to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Niles for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 50, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅙ acre more or less, on Currier street,; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Gay and Hill. Levied on as the property of Hiram O'Neal, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said O'Neal for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 44, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x200 feet, more or less, on Jones street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Hall and Connally. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Anna O'Keefe to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said O'Keefe for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 75x181 feet, more or less, on an alley and Ira street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, lot No 4 and half of No. 5. Levied on as the property of J M Ponder to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Ponder for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1 acre, more or less, on Tatnall street, No. 46, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Edwards and Cox. Levied on as the property of D W Pope to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Pope for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅛ acres, more or less, on Mitchell street, No 304, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Milton Joplin and Hoffman and Taylor. Levied on as the property of Wm. A. Pledger, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Pledger for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Mitchell street No. 304; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Joplin and Davis. Levied on as the property of Wm A Pledger, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Pledger for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x90 feet, more or less, on Williams street No 29; the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Smith and Duncan. Levied on as the property of Daniel Pitchford, Sr., to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Pitchford, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Garnett and Thompson streets, No. 10; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Fry and Buice. Levied on as the property of Mrs L E Peacock, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Peacock, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x90 feet more or less, on an alley and Pryor street, No 85; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Milledge and an alley. Levied on as the property of Dr. Thomas S Powell, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Powell for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Warren Place, No 6; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Jarrett and Avery. Levied on as the property of J C Rawson to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Rawson, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Martin street. Nos 89-91; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta Ga., adjoining Hathaway and Marable. Levied on as the property of Milton Reed to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Reed for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 50, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Peachtree to Cedar street, No 261; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Berry and Cotton Levied on as the property of J W Renfroe and H C Jackson to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of city of Atlanta against said Renfroe and Jackson for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Walker street, No 35; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining School and Mayson. Levied on as the property of J. L. Richmond, gdn, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Richmond gdn, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1-16 acre, more or less, on Boulevard, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mitchell and Green. Levied on as the property of H. A. Rucker and F. J. Wimberly, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Rucker and Wimberly, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅓ acre more or less, on Whitehall and Cooper streets, No. 250; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Reginstein and Owens. Levied on as the property of Mrs L C Saul, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Saul for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46 originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing 55x250 feet, more or less, on Houston street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Akers and Kennedy. Levied on as the property of Mrs A M Shorno to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Shorno for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, origin[illegible] Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containi[illegible]x200 feet, more or less, on Windsor to a[illegible] No. 59; the said being improved pro[illegible] in t e city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining F[illegible]in and Perry. Levied on as the property of [illegible] E G Smith to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the [illegible]y of Atlanta against said Smith for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅝ acre, more or less, on Capitol avenue, No 180 182; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Hardwick and Taylor. Levied on as the property of Robt W Sims to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Sims for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 49x185 feet, more or less, on Humphries and Hightower street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Ware and Clarke. Levied on as the property of John C Shelton to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Shelton for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 179x150 feet, more or less, on Decatur street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Lynch and R and D R R. Levied on as the property of Geo W Scott, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Scott for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 75x150 feet more or less, on an alley; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia adjoining Miller and Bird. Levied on as the property of John Towns, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Towns for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3 lots, more or less, on Hunnicutt street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Nos 9, 16 and 17 Thurman, sub. Levied on as the property of J M Stewart and W C Richard, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Stewart and Richards, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Fowers, Williams and Simpson streets; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Stephens. Levied on as the property of J Matt Stewart, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Stewart for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Jones avenue DeGive street; No 130; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Marion and Stockton. Levied on as the property of E D Stockton to satisfy a tax fifa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Stockton for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 118 acre more or less, on Hayne and Bradbury street, No. 10; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Credelle and Halls estate. Levied on as the property of G B Stewart, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Stewart for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, on Victoria to Johns street, No. 37; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Kelly and Andrews. Levied on as the property of Samuel T. Steele, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Steele for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x200 feet, more or less, on Simpson street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bell and Thurman. Levied on as the property of Henry C Thurman to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Thurman for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x126 feet, more or less, on Howland street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bank and Bank. Levied on as the property of Geo S Thomas, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Thomas, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x200 feet, more or less, on Capitol avenue; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Sims and Richards. Levied on as the property of Mrs M J Taylor to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Taylor for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, originaly Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 52x125 feet, more or less, on Forsyth street, No 150; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Israel and Chapman. Levied on as the property of R. W. Tidwell to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Tidwell for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, on the improvements on city lot in ward 3 land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, on Hunter street, the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, said improvements being on property of John H Flynn; levied on as the property of J R Thompson to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Thompson for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 35x124 feet, more or less, on Capitol avenue, No 20; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Holyoyd and State of Georgia. Levied on as the property of Dr J S Thompson to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Thompson for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1 acre, more or less, on Morris street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, old slaughter-house place. Levied on as the property of D Tye & Bro to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Tye & Bro for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, containing 130x200 feet, more or less, on Fort street, Nos 3 and 5; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Faith and Drummond. Levied on as the property of John and H T Trowbridge to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Trowbridge for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x100 feet, more or less, on Houston streets, No. 139; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta Georgia, adjoining Williams and Paden. Levied on as the property of Mrs C W Walton to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Walton for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x200 feet more or less, on Boulevard; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Levied on as the property of M. B. Weed to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Weed for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 135x153 feet, more or less, on Chamberlin, Yonge and Forster streets, No 97; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Holbrook. Levied on as the property of Mrs Fannie G Wallace to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Wallace for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre more or less, on Luckie. Meritts avenue and Venable streets; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Williams. Levied on as the property of Mrs Georgia Whatley to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Whatley for city taxes forthe year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 23x115 feet more or less, on Marietta street, No 59; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Westmoreland and O'Connor. Levied on as the property of W F Westmoreland, trustee, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Westmoreland, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same timeand place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅓ acres, more or less on Mangum street, No 25; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Moreland and Backers. Levied on as the property of Mrs A P Wells to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Wells for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3 acres, more or less, on McDaniel street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Gregg and Wells. Levied on as the property of Levi C Wells, agent, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Wells, agent, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1 acre more or less, on Irwin street, No 140; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Park and Healy. Levied on as the property of James Whitfield's estate to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Whitfield's estate for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 34x100 feet, more or less, on Hayne and Newton street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, 4 houses. Levied on as the property of Jno A Whitner, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Whitner for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 34x100 feet, more or less, on Houston street, No. 137, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining McMichell and Walton. Levied on as the property of James Williams, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Williams for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on an alley and Smith street; the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Shields and Jones Levied on as the property of W. T. Wilson to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Wilson for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 6 acres, more or less, on North Avenue and Marietta streets; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wilkins. Levied on as the property of Wilkins, Post & Co., to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Wilkins, Post & Co. for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79-82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50 feet front, more or less, on Marietta street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wilkins and Creed. Levied on as the property of Grant Wilkins to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Wilkins for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, containing 65x150 feet, more or less, on Mitchell street, No 288; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Lowndsley and Holland. Levied on as the property of Emma L Williams, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Williams for taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 49, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgio, containing ¼ acre, more or less on Peachtree street, No 437; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mims and Clarke. Levied on as the property of B W Wrenn, agent, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city Atlanta against said B W Wrenn, agent, for taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Hunter street, No 250; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Palmer and Chase. Levied on as the property of H Wolf, trustee, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Wolf, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 20, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Decatur and Wallace streets, No. 614; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Morris. Levied on as the property of R C Young, agent, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Young, agent, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less on Tatnall to Markham street, No. 77; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Love and Smith. Levied on as the property of John Zachery, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Zachrey for city taxes for the year 1884.

STREET ASSESSMENT.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 114 8-10 feet on Pryor street, between Eugenia and Richardson streets, and running back 150 feet, said lot known as No 313 on said street, according to street numbers. Levied on as the property of E A Andrews to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Andrews and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Pryor street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 55 feet on Pryor street, between Mitchell and Peters streets, and running back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 135, on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of J H Glover to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Glover, and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Pryor street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 210 feet on Pryor street between Fulton and Eugenia streets, and running back 200 feet. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. Eddleman to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Eddleman and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the road way or street proper of Pryor street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 44 feet on Pryor street, between Peters and Mitchell streets, and running back 140 feet; said lot known as No. 124 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Mrs. A V. Brumby to satisfy a tax fi. fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Brumby and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Pryor street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 23½ feet on Broad street, between Hunter and Mitchell streets, and running back 60 feet. said lot known as No 99 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of R W Tidwell to satisfy a fi fa in savor of the city of Atlanta, against said Tidwell and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Broad street with granite blocks.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 44½ feet on Pryor street, between Hunter and Mitchell streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of John Milledge, trustee, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Milledge, trustee, and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Pryor street with granite blocks.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 43½ feet on Pryor street, between Jones and Fair street, and running back 180 feet, said lot known as No 230 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Mrs. McGuire to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said McGuire and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Pryor street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: On ½ interest in a certain city lot in the city of Atla[illegible] fronting 26 feet on Broad street, between H[illegible]d Mitchell streets, and running back 75 [illegible] vied on as the property of Mrs M P Kise[illegible] a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Kiser and said property for the purpose of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Broad street with granite blocks.

PAVING AND CURBING.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 42 3-10 feet on Mitchell street, between Maple and Vine streets, and running back 130 feet. Levied on as the property of Julia Ash to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Ash and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 49 feet on Mitchell street, between Davis and Lowe streets, and running back 100, said lot known as No. 267 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Henry Brown, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Brown and said proroperty for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 50 feet on Butler street, between Jenkins and Foster streets, and running back 200 feet. Levied on as the property of L. Bennett to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Bennett, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 105 feet on Butler street, between railroad and Hunter street, and running back 90 feet. Levied on as the property of Dr S T Biggers to satisfy a fi fa of the city of Atlanta against said Biggers and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 49½ feet on Church street, between Spring and Fairlie streets, and running back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 39 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Jake Drake to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Drake, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 28 feet on Butler street, between Wheat and Foster streets, and running back 130 feet, said lot known as No. 121 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Tom Clarke to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Clarke and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 100 feet on Mitchell street, between Maple and Davis streets, and running back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 287 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Wm. Graham to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Graham, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fonting 101 feet on Gilmer street, between Calhoun and Collins streets, and running back 100 feet; said lot known as No 52 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Joe Gatins, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Gatins and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 151 feet on Butler street, between Houston and Wheat streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of H C Fain, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Fain and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 47 feet on Church street, between Spring and Cain streets, and running back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 50 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of J. Drake to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Drake and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 46 feet on Wheat street, between Hilliard and Fort streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of Matt Mitchell to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mitchell, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 111 feet on Butler street, between Capitol avenue and Hunter street, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of L J Morris to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Morris and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 67 feet on Decatur street, between Yonge and Fitzgerald streets, and running back 200 feet, said lot known as No 368 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Fred Krogg to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Krogg and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 246 feet on Mitchell street, between Mangum and Haynes streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of W. A. Haynes to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Haynes, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 151 feet on Gilmer street, between Butler and Calhoun streets, and running back 190 feet. Levied on as the property of J Robinson, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Robinson, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta fronting 217 feet on Butler street, between Decatur and Gilmer streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of J. Robinson and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 100 feet on Butler street, between Decatur and Gilmer streets, and running back 100 feet Levied on as the property of J Robinson, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Robinson, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 105 feet on Poplar street, between Forsyth and Fairlie streets, and running back 80 feet. Levied on the property of Mrs. S. J. Purtell to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Purtell and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 200 feet Gilmer street, between Calhoun and Collins streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of J. J. Toon to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Toon and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 106 feet on Mitchell street, between Hayne and Davis streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of W L Shumate, administrator, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Shumate, administrator, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, towit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 74 feet on Hayne street, between Markham and Mitchell streets, and running back 85 feet. Levied on as the property of Addie Squires to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Squires and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 52½ feet on Wheat street, between Boulevard and Jackson streets, and running back 150 feet, said lot known as No 341 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of F Reiman, agent, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Reiman, agent, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 75 feet on Butler street, between Capitol avenue and Hunter street, and running back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 86, on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Warner to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Warner and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 137½ feet on Butler street, between Capitol avenue and Hunter streets, and running back 110 feet. Levied on as the property of George S. Thomas to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Thomas andor property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 109 feet on Collins street, between Gilmer and Decatur streets, and running back 200 feet; said lot known as No 27 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of J J Toon to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Toon and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

JAMES W LOYD,
City Marshal.

THROUGH THE CITY

EVENTS OF INTEREST GATHERED UP ABOUT TOWN.

Happenings Here and There in the Courts, at the Capitol, Around the Station House and on the Street—Minor News Notes Caught Up on the Sidewalk—Gossip in the Gutters.

Have you regestered for the city election?

Captain Couch was quite sick yesterday.

The general council will meet this afternoon.

The Grant park had a large visitation yesterday.

The travel yesterday on all the railroads was heavy,

Governor McDaniel has returned from Walton county.

Oakland cemetery was full of people yesterday afternoon.

After two days rest the legislature will be with us again to-day.

Mr. Bob Hardeman has grown to look natural in the state treasurer's office.

Atlanta will send a large deligation to New Orleans at the opening of the great fair.

Lillian Olcott who appears at DeGives this week, has relatives living in Atlanta.

The aldermanic race is growing warm and the candidates for council are working day and night.

The livery stables all did a big business yesterday. In the afternoon all the stables were empty.

Some people are anxious to know what has become of the Whitehall street bridge that was to have been built so fast.

J. M. Turner, passenger conductor on the Florida Southern was in the city yesterday. Mr. Turner is an old Atlanta boy.

Mr. H. M. McKeldin desires to sell his magnificent horse, Proctor Knott, who took two prizes at the recent state fair.

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PAVING AND CURBING.

at the same time and place, the following ed property, to wit: A certain city lot in ty of Atlanta, fronting 42 3-10 feet on Mitchell between Maple and Vine streets, and run- ines 130 feet. Levied on as the property of Ash to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of ta, against said Ash and said property for the f curbing and paving the sidewalk in front property.

at the same time and place, the following ed property, to wit: A certain city lot in ity of Atlanta, fronting 49 feet on Mitchell between Davis and Lowe streets, and run- back 100, said lot known as No. 287 on said according to the street numbers. Levied the property of Henry Brown, to satisfy a fi favor of the city of Atlanta against said Brown property for the cost of curbing and pav- sidewalk in front of said property.

at the same time and place, the following bed property to-wit: A certain city lot in y of Atlanta, fronting 50 feet on Butler , between Jenkins and Foster streets, and ing back 200 feet. Levied on as the property Bennett to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city anta against said Bennett, and said property e cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk nt of said property.

at the same time and place, the following ibed property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the f Atlanta, fronting 105 f et on Butler street, en railroad and Hunter street; and running 0 feet. Levied on as the property of Dr S T ts to satisfy a fi fa of the city of Atlanta st said Biggers and said property for the cost rbing and paving the sidewalk in front of property.

o at the same time and place, the following ribed property to-wit: A certain city lot in ity of Atlanta, fronting 40½ feet on Church t, between Spring and Fairlie streets, and ing back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 39 on street, according to the street numbers. d on as the property of Jake Drake to satisfy a in favor of the city of Atlanta against said , and said property for the cost of curbing paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

o at the same time and place, the following ribed property to-wit: A certain city lot in the of Atlanta, fronting 28 feet on Butler street, een Wheat and Foster streets, and running 130 feet, said lot known as No. 124 on said t, according to the street numbers. Levied on property of Tom Clarke to satisfy a fi fa in r of the city of Atlanta against said Clarke and property for the cost of curbing and paving walk in front of said property.

so at the same time and place, the following ribed property to-wit: A certain city lot in ity of Atlanta, fronting 100 feet on Mitchell t, between Maple and Davis streets, and run- back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 287 on street, according to the street numbers. Lev- on as the property of Wm Graham to satisfy a in favor of the city of Atlanta against said am, and said property for the cost of curbing paving the sidewalk in front of said prop-

o at the same time and place, the following ribed property, to-wit: A certain city lot in ity of Atlanta, fonting 101 feet on Gilmer t, between Calhoun and Collins streets, and ning back 100 feet; said lot known as No 52 on street, according to the street numbers. ied on as the property of Joe Gatins, to satisfy a in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said and said property for the cost of curbing paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

lso at the same time and place, the following ribed property, to-wit: A cer ain city lot in city of Atlanta, fronting 151 feet on Butler et, between Houston and Wheat streets, and ing back 100 feet. Levied on as the property C Fain, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city Atlanta, against said Fain and said property he cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk front of said property.

lso at the same time and place, the following ribed property, to-wit: A certain city lot in city of Atlanta, fronting 47 feet on Church , between Spring and Cain streets, and run- back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 50 on street, according to the street numbers. Lev- as the property of J. Drake to satisfy a fi fa avor of the city of Atlanta, against said Drake said property for the cost of curbing and pav- he sidewalk in front of said property.

o at the same time and place, the following ribed property, to-wit: A certain city lot in city of Atlanta, fronting 46 feet on Wheat et, between Hilliard and Fort streets, and run- back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of t Mitchell to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mitchell, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 111 feet on Butler street, between Capitol avenue and Hunter street, d running back 100 feet. Levied on as the perty of L J Morris to satisfy a fi fa in favor of city of Atlanta against said Morris and said perty for the cost of curbing and paving the ewalk in front of said property.

lso at the same time and place, the following eribed property, to-wit: A certain city lot in city of Atlanta, fronting 67 feet on Decatur et, betwe n Yonge and Fitzgerald streets, and ning back 200 feet, said lot known as No 368 on d street, according to the street numbers. Lev- on as the property of Fred Krogg to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said ogg and said property for the cost of curbing paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

lso at the same time and place, the following scribed property, to-wit: A certain city lot in city of Atlanta, fronting 246 feet on Mitchell eet, between Mangum and Haynes streets, and ning back 100 feet. Levied on as the property W. A. Haynes to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the y of Atlanta, against said Haynes, and said pro- ty for the cost of curbing and paving the side- lk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following scribed property, to-wit: A certain city lot in city of Atlanta, fronting 151 feet on Gilmer eet, between Butler and Calhoun streets, and nning back 190 feet. Levied on as the property J Robinson, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city Atlanta, against said Robinson, and said prop- y for the cost of curbing and paving the side- lk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following scribed property, to-wi t: A certain city lot in e city of Atlanta fronting 217 feet on Butler eet, between Decatur and Gilmer streets, and nning back 100 feet. Levied on as the property J. Robinson and said property for the cost of rbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said operty.

Also at the same time and place, the following scribed property, to-wit: A certain city lot in e city of Atlanta, fronting 100 feet on Butler eet, between Decatur and Gilmer streets, and nning back 100 feet Levied on as the property J Robinson, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city Atlanta, against said Robinson, and said prop- ty for the cost of curbing and paving the side- alk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following escribed property, to-wit: A certain city lot in e city of Atlanta, fronting 105 feet on Poplar reet, between Forsyth and Fairlie streets, and nning back 80 feet Levied on the property of rs. S. J. Purtell to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the ty of Atlanta, against said Purtell and said prop- rty for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following escribed property, to-wit: A certain city lot in e city of Atlanta, fronting 200 feet Gilmer street, etween Calhoun and Collins streets, and running ck 100 feet. Levied on as the property of J. J. oon to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta ainst said Toon and said property for the cost of rbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said operty.

Also at the same and place, the following de- ribed property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the ty of Atlanta, fronting 106 feet on Mitchell street, etween Hayne and Davis streets, and running ck 100 feet. Levied on as the property of W L humate, administrator, to satisfy a fi fa in favor the city of Atlanta, against said Shumate, ad- inistrator, and said property for the cost of rbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said operty.

Also at the same time and place, the following escribed property, towit: A certain city lot in e city of Atlanta, fronting 74 feet on Hayne street, etween Markham and Mitchell streets, and run- ing back 85 feet. Levied on as the property of ddie Squires to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city Atlanta, against said Squires and said property r the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk front of said propezty.

Also at the same time and place the following escribed property, to-wit: A certain city lot in e city of Atlanta, fronting 52½ feet on Wheat reet, between Boulevard and Jackson streets, and nning back 150 feet, said lot known as No 341 on aid street, according to the street numbers, Lev- d on as the property of F Reiman, agent, to sat- fy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against id Reiman, agent, and said property for the cost f curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of aid property.

Also at the same time and place, the following escribed property, to-wit: A certain city lot in he city of Atlanta, fronting 75 feet on Butler treet, between Capitol avenue and Hunter street, nd running back 100 feet, said lot known as N 6, on said street, according to the street numbers evied on as the property of Mrs. Warner to satisfy fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Warner and said property for the cost of curbing nd paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the followi described property to-wit: A certain city lot in th ity of Atlanta, fronting 187½ feet on Butler street, etween Capitol avenue and Hunter streets, and unning back 110 feet. Levied on as the property f George S. Thomas to satisfy a fi fa in favo the city of Atlanta against said Thomas and property for the cost of curbing and pavin sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the followi described property, to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 109 feet on Collins street, between Gilmer and Decatur streets, and running back 200 feet; said lot known as No 27 on said street, acc rding to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of J J Toon to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Toon and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

JAMES W LOYD,
City Marshal.

THROUGH THE CITY

EVENTS OF INTEREST GATHERED UP ABOUT TOWN.

Happenings Here and There in the Courts, at the Capitol, Around the Station House and on the Street—Minor News Notes Caught Up on the Sidewalk—Gossip in the Gutters.

Have you regestered for the city election?

Captain Couch was quite sick yesterday.

The general council will meet this afternoon.

The Grant park had a large visitation yesterday.

The travel yesterday on all the railroads was heavy.

Governor McDaniel has returned from Walton county.

Oakland cemetery was full of people yesterday afternoon.

After two days rest the legislature will be with us again to-day.

Mr. Bob Hardeman has grown to look natural in the state treasurer's office.

Atlanta will send a large deligation to New Orleans at the opening of the great fair.

Lillian Olcott who appears at DeGives this week, has relatives living in Atlanta.

The aldermanic race is growing warm and the candidates for council are working day and night.

The livery stables all did a big business yesterday. In the afternoon all the stables were empty.

Some people are anxious to know what has become of the Whitehall street bridge that was to have been built so fast.

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WITH A KNIFE AT HER THROAT.

Mrs. W. R. Brooks, Who resides on Pittman Street, Compelled to Give up her Money.

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The robbery was one of the most daring ever perpetrated in Atlanta, and the details, so full of horror, will long be remembered with terror by the lady at whose breast the keen blade was pointed. W. R. Brooks, the husband of the lady, is an employe of the Air-Line road, and is frequently away from home at night, and at such times Mrs. Brooks remains at home alone. They reside in a neat three-room cottage on Pittman street, and by being economical, have succeeded in making

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filled her mind. She arose quickly, and, with a view to escaping, started for the door, but before she could take a second step one of the robbers sprang forward and, with one hand, grabbed Mrs. Brooks by the throat. The lady opened her mouth to call for aid, but the cry was frozen upon her lips by the negro presenting a large knife and saying:

"One yell and I will kill you dead."

The negro then placed the point of his knife close to Mrs. Brook's breast and turning to his companion said:

"Search every thing. Go through that trunk, the box there, those bureau drawers, and get the money. Be quick."

The other negros obeyed the instructions. As he went through the boxes, etc., he threw the contents about the floor, and when he finished, a great state of disorder prevailed in the room. As he threw the last article from the last box, a disappointed look came over his black face, and turning to the thief, who was still holding Mrs. Brooks by the throat with one hand while the other hand pressed the knife almost against the terrified woman's breast, he said:

THEY GOT A DOLLAR.

"There's no money here."

"Where is that money. We want it and want it quick," said the robber, who had the lady by the throat.

"We have only a dollar and ten cents in the house," said Mrs. Brooks as quickly as she could speak, "and there it is on the mantel. That is all that is in the house. The rest is in the bank."

This intelligence maddened both negroes, and with profuse use of profane language they threatened to kill Mrs. Brooks and burn the house. However, they picked up the dollar and ten cents and, with an injunction to Mrs. Brooks not to call for help they rapidly disappeared through the door. Mrs. Brooks was too badly frightened to raise an alarm until the men were well off. The robbery was reported to Patrolmen Taylor and Abbott soon after it occurred, and last night they, together with Patrolman Gloer, made a diligent seach for the thieves. Mrs. Brooks, notwithstanding her great scare, was able to retain a pretty good description of one of the thieves, and the police department feel assured of success in their efforts to arrest the villians.

ARRESTED ON SUNDAY.

The Entries on the Bulletin Board at Police Headquarters Yesterday.

About three o'clock this morning Charlie Burke, a notorious negro, entered police headquarters with his face literally covered with blood. Seeking Captain Crim Burke stated that while he was walking along Fort street two negro men had assaulted him and that one had fired twice at him with a pistol, and that the other had struck him on the head with a club. Burke then showed the captain the wound on the head as an evidence of the statement that he had been struck. The wound was on the forehead and was an ugly one. The skin was split open from the top to the base of the forehead and the blood flowed copiously. Burke claimed that the assault was entirely an unprovoked one, and said that he knew who his assailants were. Captain Crim dispatched two patrolmen with Burke to the place the assault was said to have occurred, but they did not solve the mystery.

LOVEJOY LOCKED UP.

John Lovejoy was locked up yesterday by Captain Crim and Patrolman Bedford. Lovejoy is a negro, and is wanted near Hogansville. A few months ago he was convicted in the Atlanta city court, and was sentenced to serve six months on the public works or to pay a fine of forty dollars. Lovejoy was unable to pay the fine but agreed to work for a farmer near Hogansville if that farmer would pay the fine. The fine was paid and Lovejoy went away to carry out his contract. A few nights ago he came back to Atlanta shoeless and hatless and has been dodging the police. He would remain the house all day and come out at night. Captain Crim received a grape vine telegram telling him where Lovejoy was secreted and yesterday he was arrested. The officials at Hogansville have been notified of the arrest.

HOW SO MANY BURGLARIES OCCUR.

Captain Manley has had charge of the morning watch in north Atlanta for sixteen days. His watch comes on at one o'clock at night, and their first duty is to examine all the business house doors to see if they are locked. Yesterday he said to a CONSTITUTION reporter: "I have been on the north side just sixteen days. Now out of the sixteen days doors have been found open on Peachtree street alone fifteen days. In other words, on fifteen days out of sixteen days my men have found doors open on that street and that is not all. They have always found more than one and sometimes as many as four doors open." This statement speaks for itself. A business man fastens his windows and goes home without locking his front door. The next morning he finds that his store has been burglarized, and then he abuses the police department. When a door is found open a policeman is left to guard it, and his associate goes, sometimes two miles, for the merchant. This leaves one patroleman on that beat, and he is confined to that store. Thieves soon learn this and burglarize another house on the beat, well knowing that they can easily get away.

SOME SATURDAY NIGHT BURGLARIES.

Saturday night a burglar entered King's dye house, under Fletcher's saloon, on Marietta street, and helped himself to what he wanted. After searching the stock on hand the thief found a suit which he liked. He then deliberately took off his old clothes and putting on those he had selected went away. On his old suit he left a card of thanks to Mr. King and informed him that he would probably call again. Mr. King, however, will be on the lookout for the burglar.

Thomas Kirk's place of business, on Peachtree street, was entered Saturday night. The burglars prized the iron bars off a window and went in, but nothing has yet been missing Roberts's grocery house, next door to Kirk's place, was also entered in the same way.

No. 41 Church, a residence, was burglariously entered Saturday night and a valuable gold watch was stolen.

SOME ARRESTS MADE.

Nancy Littlejohn was arrested yesterday and booked for doing business without license. She was released on her own recognizance, and the trial will take place in police court this morning.

Pat Fitzgibbon, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was yesterday given a cell by Patrolman Christophine. The complainant is Johnson, the candy-maker, who avers that the accused has been unlawfully collecting money.

Nick Harrison, who is wanted by the Warren county officials, was yesterday given a cell by Patrolman Hoyle, and will be detained until the Warren county sheriff can be notified of his arrest.

C Jacobs was arrested by Patrolman Mercer, and because a pistol was found on him he was required to give a bond to the city court to answer the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

William Taylor, a darkey, was arrested by Patrolmen Nolan, Reeves and Mehan. Taylor is charged with larceny.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Dr. G. Douglass Coleman, Once a Resident of Atlanta, Disappears From Augusta.

Dr. G. Douglass Coleman, who resided in Atlanta last summer, but who has been living in Augusta for the past two or three months, mysteriously disappeared from his home Saturday night.

Dr. Coleman, though a resident of Atlanta but a few months, was well known in this city. He came to Atlanta from Philadelphia and established an office on North Broad street where he soon acquired a good practice as an electrician. He was of retiring disposition and was not known outside of his patients until the Atlanta newspaper reporters had their grand twelve-hour go-as-you-please last May. Dr. Coleman had had expearence with pedestrians, and came forward to help the reporters. He superintended the building of the track and otherwise aided them materially. Subsequently on the 4th of July he entered a twelve-hour match. He left Atlanta for Augusta, and the following article in yesterday's Chronicle tells of his disappearance:

Yesterday morning Dr. Douglass Coleman, a physician and proprietor of a dispensary on the corner of Seventh and Ellis streets, left his home for the purpose of making some collections. Last night at midnight he had not returned and no trace of him could be obtained by his family. A messenger was started out for him on horseback, and the police were promptly notified of the mysterious case. Still no clew, no trace.

His wife, whom the Chronicle saw at midnight, a most intelligent and well poised lady, said that Dr. Coleman had left his home and office yesterday at 10 o'clock a. m., saying that he would be back at 2. She waited until 6 when her fears were aroused. When last seen he was going the round of his collections, and was somewhere in Dublin.

Mrs. Coleman is at a loss to account for the whole affair. She fears foul play, as the doctor was a man of regular habits, fair health, and was addicted to no dissipation, and subject to no disorder or malady. He is between thirty five and forty years old, well preserved and youthful looking, has light brown hair, light mustache, deep sunken blue eyes and prominent nose. He was dressed in black diagonal, beaver cloth overcoat and Derby hat, with blue flannel shirt and polka dot tie. He was tall and thin, stooped slightly, and with a height of six feet, carried about 175 pounds of flesh.

He is described as a gentle, affectionate, benevolent gentleman; a member of St. John's church; devoted to the practice of medicine; an experienced electrician, and three months ago came here from Philadelphia, where his patients now reside. They are said to be in good circumstances, and he is now doing a good practice and dispensary business here.

GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

Governor and Mrs. McDaniel to Tender a Public Reception Wednesday Night.

On Wednesday night next the 19th Governor and Mrs. McDaniel will tender a reception at the mansion to the officers and members of the general assemby and their ladies. The occasion will be a most delightful one. The reception will be between the hours of seven and eleven in the evening and will offer an opportunity for the officials of the United States, of the state, of the city and of the county and citizens generally to meet the members of the legislature. The reception will be public, and it is presumed that no special invitations will be sent out, that being the custom. The members of the legislature, the officials already named, and the citizens generally as before stated, are expected to attend with ladies. Governor and Mrs. McDaniel will most assuredly make the occasion a delightful one.

THE WORD OF GOD

AS PREACHED IN THE VARIOUS CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

A Day That Drew Forth Some Brilliant Sermons—Dr. Armstrong at St. Philip's—Rev. Sam Jones at the First Methodist Church—Dr. Hawthorne at the First Baptist, Etc.

Yesterday was a genial day, and the attendance at the various churches was unusually large. Below are reports of the services at the more prominent churches:

At St. Philip's Church.

At St. Philip's Episcopal church yesterday a most excellent sermon was delivered by Mr. Armstrong, the rector of the parish. The music was very ornate and was improved by the excellent bass of Professor C. S. Mallette. "Why Sinks My Soul Desponding" was rendered especially well. The text was from the xiv psalm and sixth verse, "Ye have shamed the counsel of the poor, because the Lord is his refuge." The sermon was full of thought. Dr. Armstrong said that in speaking he would not confine the word poor to its ordinary meaning as referring to carthly possessions although he included that interpretation. He would include also those who are intellectually poor. To shame means to mock and the text is a condemnation of the mocking of an unlettered man's faith in God. and yet he could not include the faith of all unlettered people. Some have faith in God that does not merit praise. It is narrow and fosters self-righteousness and intolerance. It does not grow in God's spirit and truth. There is much of this so-called faith in the world, though it is becoming less and less common. It is still common in some quarters. It has its seat in ignorance, though he did not mean to insinuate that all intelligent men had a true faith in God. He meant to assert that there is in the hearts of thousands of the poor and unlettered a faith in God that is earnest, honest and sympathetic. These have the faith that should not be mocked. The other class is so wedded to the letter of the law that their ignorance deepens. But he did not say that even their faith should be mocked. It ought at least to be pitied. The faith that he referred to as the faith of the poor was not a reasoning faith. Ask them for the reasons for their faith and they can give none. They know that they have faith, and that is all. Yet their faith is a living and working agency. It translates God from a mere word into a living power, that gives strength in temptation and comfort in sorrow. This faith brings the soul so near to God that it feels the awful contrast of its own sinfulness, and seriously repents and earnestly prays and takes Christ for its example. Man instinctively recognizes the existence of a God, a power that can help him and protect him and punish him, though different ages and different people and different classes do not have the same conception of the Great Power. We have a grander conception of God than the old Scandinavian had. He could only lisp the name of God while we have learned to articulate it. You would not mock the cry of hunger, then do not mock the instinct of the hungry soul for a God. The educated man does not feel these attacks as keenly as does the unlettered. He is above it. But with the poor, the shafts of mockery sting as the darts of ridicule would the tender feelings of a child.

St Luke's Cathedral.

The usual large congregation was at St. Luke's cathedral yesterday morning. Rev. C. M. Beckwith chose his text from St. Matthew xxi, 43: "Therefore I say unto you, the kingdom of God shall be taken from you and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof." The speaker gave a review of his last Sunday's effort in which he endeavored to answer the question, "Why am I a Churchman? It was neither our purpose nor act," said he, "to follow history and lay before you the testimony of one century and another till the nineteen hundred years had been reviewed. That were a task impossible. We simply give a line of thought, trusting that your interest would be sufficient to lead you into such investigation as would satisfy you of the correctness of the position then taken.

I am a church man, because I believe that history testifies to the existence of the church in every age from the Christian era, that her ministry, sacraments, rites, worship and government are the same to-day as those handed down from the Apostles. I believe that the Protestant Episcopal church is a branch of the one Holy Catholic church, and that she has preserved her historic continuity. Would God that this truth and its importance could be placed before you so clearly that you should know its value. These things being so, no possible credit can attach to us. There is no ground for boasting, none for self-exultation. Privileges that have been fully made ours, without effort or labor on our part are responsibilities as well as privileges, and our attitude, so far from being that of the Pharisee who thanked God that he was not as other men, and was rejected for his pride, should be that of humble and earnest heart searchings, lest privileges that were granted that we might develop into full grown men in Christ Jesus, should turn upon us and condemn us as privileges thrown away. This is the other side of the question. I have dwelt upon our high calling in Christ Jesus. Are we ready to consider it and take it on our knees to God that He may reveal us to ourselves.

Schism, I believe, is a sin. But there is a worse sin than schism, and while this congregation, under God's especial favor, avoided the one, I believe we are in danger of the other. Schism is a sin because it means separation of the members of Christ's body; but to continue the united relation to the body and reject the life of the body, and decline to return to the body the service that is due from the member, is to accept a responsibility greater, I believe, than the act of schism. If St. Paul's figure is good and strong for one line of argument, it is so for another. If the church be indeed the body of Christ, then has each member a specific work to do, and upon the faithful performance of that work depends the health of the body and the life of the member. Carrying out the idea of specific work and the effect of negligence on the part of any one individual, St. Paul says: "That there should be no schism; but that the members should have the same care one for another. And whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member honored, all the members rejoice with it. Now ye are the body of Christ, members in particular." The speaker then gave some valuable and pointed words on the work of individual members of the church and their duties, alluding particularly to the work done by that congregation, and the work that can be done with more zeal and earnestness in the cause. "Only do something," said he, "and do it regularly with all your heart and soul, because it is done for Christ." The sermon was so replete with fine thought and argument that a synopsis is almost impossible in so small a space as is allotted. Mr. Beckwith is an earnest thinker, and is doing a great work for St. Luke's.

At the First Methodist.

Rev. Sam P. Jones preached at the First Methodist church yesterday morning, on repentance and confession. His sermon was characterized by his usual originality and vigor of expression, and was heard with profound attention, by a large congregation. That God should be loved, he said is as natural as that the sun should shine. Every man can find it easy to love Him. There is but one road. It depends on which way you go. If a man is going to hell all he has to do is to turn square round and face toward heaven. Turn right where you are if you are wrong. Don't look for any other path. You are in the right path, but you are going the wrong way. All a man has to do who is leading a sinful life is just to say "I'm done," and mean it and stick to it. A notorious drunkard in Cartersville was converted and soon afterwards started out of town one evening sober as a judge. A friend said to him: Do you know they are going to fire two cannons because you are going home sober?" The reformed drunkard said: "Well, if you folks fire two cannon every time you see me sober you will bankrupt the town buying powder." Some men in this house have seen me drunk but if they live until their heads are as white as that wall they will never see me drunk again. I've quit." There is a great deal of difference betwern a man who blubbers and one who repents. The one makes more fuss and promises to do more but the heart of the other is changed and he changes his life. A fellow will visit a friend who has the measles. In eleven or twelve days he will ache all over, and the doctor will ask him if he has been near the measles. He will say yes, and the doctor will tell him that all he has to do is to lay still and take a few cups of hot tea and the measles will come out on him all over and he will get well. Religion is catching too. If a fellow is around where it is he will begin soon to feel bad. All he needs is a few cups of good gospel tea and it will break out all over him, on his hands, and feet, and his tongue, and his heart, and he will be elected. I hope you all will catch it and break out that way. I want it to break out bad on your pocket books.

Mr. Jones then stressed the power of faith. We must believe just what the Lord tells us to. He says if we confess our sins and ask him to forgive us, he will do it. He means just that. The preacher concluded with an earnest appeal to all to turn from the evil and pursue the good. His discourse was strengthened by some very apt illustrations from his own life.

At Trinity Church.

Dr. Kendall discoursed to the large congregation at Trinity church, yesterday morning, on the 3d verse of the 8th chapter of Matthew: "And they besought him to depart out of their coasts." His theme was, "What will we do with Jesus." There are test cases with nations as well as with individuals. The reserved power of the English flashed out in the splendid charge at Balaklava. The Greek showed what was in him at Thermopylæ. A test case came to Jesus in the incident on which the text is based. He had met no such trial as that which faced him when the fierce men possessed of the spirits rushed upon him. The disciples trembled, but the evil spirits raised the white flag. They were vanquished by one look of the divine countenance. We are apt to think of this instance of Christ's power as removed from us by 1800 years. It has a present lesson for us.

It teaches us the hopeless and lost condition of human nature without Christ. There are many people who are willing to enjoy the respectability which our civilization has gained from what Christ has taught us, but they do not go to him for any more precious help. What shall we do with Christ? The people, when He cast the devils out of these two men, besought Him to leave their coast, Some of them were conservative and feared such a disturbing influence. Conservatism is a good thing rightly applied, but it has kept China for centuries in heathern darkness. It branded the Apostles and banished the Wesleys. Others sought Christ to leave because of the grosser consideration for property. A man who had been afflicted stood before them, but the spirits which left him entered a herd of swine and they ran into the sea and were drowned. The loss of the swine affected this class sorely. Were they so much worse than we? They talk of trying to get a local option bill for this county and to curtail the sale of whisky. One objection we hear to it is that it will reduce the city's revenue. The swine will be lost. When there is a reform of the convict system suggested it is met with the objection that it will lose the state money. I saw a poor woman sewing the other day who told me she had to make twelve garments for twenty-five cents. Somebody must answer for that kind of care for money. We compare too often the value of men and material. Trinity church has been built and kept up by the sacrifice and liberality of good people, but if it has been the means of saving one soul it is money well spent. We measure the work of our missions in our foolish estimates by the number of converts and don't remember the priceless value of one human soul. The question what will we do with Jesus individually was then forcibly presented. Remember what Paul wrote to the Galatians. "Who have bewitched you that you should not obey the truth before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth and crucified among you." He is set forth to us as evidently as he was unto them. The ordinance of the church, the holy secrament, bring us ever face to face with his crucifixion and his blessed atonement. What shall we do with Christ?

First Baptist Church.

The Sunday morning congregation was very large, as usual, and many went away, unable to obtain seats. The church has decided to place assembly chairs in the auditorium, thus providing more comfortable seats and increasing the capacity two hundred. The singing by the choir and the congregation was very good. The duett by Mrs. Dow, soprano, and Mr. G. T. Hardeman, baritone, was very fine.

Dr. Hawthorne preached what may be termed the finest sermon since his pastorate begar, the subject was, "God's Power in Man."

The text was, "And when he had called unto him his twelve disciples, he gave them power against unclean spirits to cast them out, and to heal all manner of sickness and all manner of disease," Math. 10, 1.

Below is printed the full text of a part of his sermon, which is given in preference to a summary.

When Jesus sent forth his disciples to work wonders in his name, he gave them power. Thus he has dealt with his people in all ages. When we receive orders from him we receive power. Christ has commanded me to do things which I could no more accomplish in my own strength than I could lift Stone mountain from its base, or rouse the motions of the earth or turn from their ancient course the chariot wheels of the sun. But blessed be His adorable name, when in will and heart I am loyal to Him and make the effort to obey, He converts my foolishness into wisdom, and my weakness into strength. He takes my poor words spoken with doubt and fear and trembling and makes them mighty to unstop ears that are deaf, to open eyes that are blind, and to turn men's noon of night into noon of day.

There are flood times in the progress of every mind that has great purposes to execute. These seasons, when men are transported beyond themselves, and are conscious of such an accession of strength as makes work a pleasure, and danger an inspiration. They are lifted up into a deific state, in which not even the gates of hell can prevail against them. Peter had this power on the day of penticost, when his ministry opened on the world like the radiance of morning and three thousand souls were saved and added to the church. Paul had it when he stood on Mar's hill and reasoned so grandly about the "unknown God" and confounded the orators and philosophers of Athens. Chrysostom had it when he challenged the enmity of a licentious priesthood and even defied the wrath of his imperial master. Whitfield had it when his voice shook two continents and liberated Christianity once more from the icy tomb of formalism in which a faithless church had burried it. Edwards had it when he preached the memorable sermon on "The sinner in the hands of an angry God," and men seized the pillars of the sanctuary to keep their feet from sliding into hell.

That power is still in the world. It falls upon some men unknown to fame. It has come to the poor and devoted itinerant on his mohntain circuit and to the weary and half-fed missionary amid the wilds of the distant west, as with hearts, loyal to God and true to humanity, they stood up and preached to seeming dying men, Jesus Christ and the resurrection.

The evening service was under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association.

Interesting addresses were made by Mr. W R. Bayard, one of the secretaries of the association, by Mr. W. A. Haygood, and by Rev. W. G. Parker.

Mrs. C. A. Sindall sang most beautifully a solo, "I heard the voice of Jesus say."

The reports of the officers of the association exhibited a gratifying statement of the work done by the association.

At the Second Baptist.

At the Second Baptist church a very large congregation assembled yesterday to listen to the sermon of Dr. McDonald on "the miracles of Christ." The music was as usual very fine. The choir of the church is a most excellent one, and the singing, led by the cornet and organ, is unexcelled. The cornet and organ voluntary at each service, morning and night, is equal to the finest church music anywhere, and is well worth a good deal of trouble to hear. Mr. Wurm has no superior as a cornetist in church music, and with Professor Kruger, makes music that is unexcelled.

Dr. McDonald took first the objections to the miracles of Christ. The miracles are objected to on the ground that miracles are associated with religions that we recognize now as being false. The second objection is the uniformity of nature.

The miracle performed by Christ was essential to belief in him. These miracles were relied upon by him as attesting his claim and credentials to being the Son of God. The miracles were performed publicly without colusion of any sort, and appealed to the senses, and were redemptive in their character. They gave assurance that he could accomplish the work which he had come to do for the souls of mankind. The application of the sermon was, "Ye that believe in these miracles have you gone to Christ and trusted in him." The light which they furnish would only be for the condemnation of those that fail to accept Him as He is offered to man—a spiritual savior and redeemer.

At the First Presbyterian.

Last night at the First Presbyterian church Dr. E. H. Barnett preached an impressive sermon upon the miracle of Christ healing the man who was deaf and dumb and blind. This incident occurred soon after the woman anointed the Savior's feet at Simon's house, which was the subject of the discourse on the preceding Sunday evening. It is not stated where the miracle was performed but, supposably, it was at Capernaum. When the Pharisees accused Christ of casting out devils by the aid of Beelzebub, the prince of devils, there was precipitated the long pending clash between the two. They had long been muttering against Christ, but this was their first open attack. How admirably Christ met and discomfitted his skilled antagonists, who were the leaders of the Jewish church. He proves how ridiculous is their assumption in a common sense way. For how foolish would it be for one commissioned of the devil to cast out devils. Then he continues and drives home the fearful conclusion that these Pharisees are contending, not against the power of the devil, but against an exhibition of God's power. There are some valuable lessons to be drawn from this story. It teaches the damaging power of prejudice. We are all to subject to it. The Pharisees were so prejudiced against Christ that they sought to confound him and to bring him into disrepute. We should guard against all prejudice against our neighbors, against any church, or race, or country. Prejudice blinds the vision which would without it see the truth.

The text teaches incidentally that there should be union and harmony in the church. Christ tells us that a kingdom divided against itself cannot stand. We should cultivate the spirit of harmony. It is essential to our best work in the church.

Another lesson that the text teaches us is the reality of the devil. We are too apt to jest at the devil as if he were a fanciful creature. We think of him as a horrible creature with hoofs, a tail, and horns. He does not come in such guise. He comes as a gentleman. He assumes forms that are seductive, attractive and beautiful. He is around us every day, and we must be forever on our watch against him.

Another lesson is that we should guard against the sin against the Holy Ghost. There has been much dispute as to what this sin which shall not be forgiven is. It is difficult, and perhaps impossible to know what it is. But we should be careful how we speak of holy things. God's wrath is visited before our eyes even in these days against those who mock him. It is an awful thing to tamper with the sacred name of God and to laugh at his commands. The sermon was concluded with an earnest exhortation to live according to the spirit of Christ and to have the proper concern for all the things that make our eternal welfare.

At the Unitarian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Chaney preached an eloquent and impressive sermon at this church last night on the subject of the Bible. As a prelude to the discourse a beautiful vesper hymn was sung, beginning with that sweet and simple stanza:

> Again as evening's shadow falls,
> We gather in these hallowed walls;
> And vesper hymn and vesper prayer
> Rise, winging on the holy air.

The text was taken from John 5, 39: "Search the Scriptures." The reverend gentleman took up the Bible and went into an elaborate explanation of the books of Joshua, Job and the hymn of Solomon, first premising that the scriptures must be read with the fullest liberty of investigation. In the book of Joshua we have a succession of wars, cruelty and murder which could not have been instigated by God. His infinite nature is merciful, and the picture of those horrible crimes committed by Joshua are revolting even to our human nature. We must pity the deliberate slaughter of the Canaanites, and condemn the action of their destroyers. It should seem that the religious rites performed immediateld preceding the passage of the Jews over the Jordan would have made them merciful; but no; it only made them more cruel. He, therefore, took exception to the claim made by some that God told Joshua to commit all those enormities. The only extenuating circumstance that attended these crimes and others of a like nature mentioned in the Bible is that they in some instances ultimately benefitted the human race. Much of Joshua was written hundreds of years after the events described transpired by the laudatory pen of some hero worshipper. We must distinguish between what is human and what is divine in the Bible. God's righteous love is opposed to cruelty. War, cruelty, bloodshed and deceit are war, cruelty, bloodshed and deceit, whether found in the Bible or elsewhere.

As to Solomon's song, the reverend gentleman could see nothing in it but a love song. The ingenuity that enables some to behold in it the sacred imagery of Christ and His church was beyond him. Such an interpretation of this as them is accepted only by those who would trample the passions down in the mire. He would justify its appearance in the Bible on the very ground that it is a love song and nothing else.

In reading the Bible we must be accorded the privileges of dissent. We must use discriminating observation in the study of the volume. While throughout it is found to be faithful to human nature, which quality will make it a living voice while man lives, yet all that is in it is not divine. The revereued Ecclesiastes may be rebuked when necessary, and the evil of many Biblical characters repudiated. The religious truth of the Bible is not like gold lying open to view, but it is bound up in the quartz and strata of innumerable errors, and must be mined for as is the literal gold by the rude workmen of the Sierra Nevada. He would have us read and accept the Bible in this way alone. Those who read it in this light will find it a providential means of attaining truth.

Steve Holcombe's Closing Service.

To-night's meeting will close the work of this earnest Christian worker who has been laboring so faithfully for the past three weeks. During these meetings he has been listened to by all classes of citizens, from the most learned and refined to the poorest. Last night the meeting was well attended, and his talk with regard to temptation and how to overcome and avoid them, will not soon be forgotten by those who heard. When the testimonies were called for one elderly gentleman, who was one of Mr. Holcombe's friends during his gambling days, arose and said that he had been attending the meetings for several weeks, and now wanted to say that he had found that peace which alone comes from God; had started out to get to heaven; for the past week had been holding family prayer, which he had not done before during thirty-five years of married life.

To-night will be Mr. Holcombe's last night in the city, and all who have not heard him would do well to go out to the Mission and hear him to-night.

The meetings are growing in interest, and will be continued during the week and perhaps longer.

STILL AHEAD!

ATLANTA ALWAYS IS, ON A FAIR COUNT The MAIL of this day's date, Monday 17 reaches an issue of

7,000 COPIES.

The regular circulation of the Mail is now larger than that of any daily paper in Georgia—without exception.

THE MAIL JOB OFFICE

Will do all kinds of job printing from a card to a book, and orders for the same are respectfully solicited.

ATLANTA BOOK AND PAPER PUB CO,
11 East Hunter St.

A TALK WITH A JOCKEY.

Bob Maynard, the Atlanta Race Rider, Finishes the Season and Comes Home.

Bob Maynard, the Atlanta race rider, reached the city yesterday. Every lover of horse flesh in this city knows Bob, the lucky jockey, and in Atlanta, his home, he has many friends who will be glad to know that the season just ended has been a prosperous one for him. Soon after reaching the city Bob put in an appearance at Redd & Cox's livery stable on Pryor street where he has established his headquarters for the winter. He looks remarkably well and was attired in a new suit of clothes presented him by Mr. W. P. Bush, of South Carolina, for whom Bob has been riding for the last four years. While Bob was seated in the midst of the crowd at the stable yesterday evening he was approached by THE CONSTITUTION'S jockey, who asked:

"What kind of a season did you have?"

"A good one and a lucky one. I have ridden about one hundred a fifty races this season and have not had a single accident, not even so much as a fall."

"How much did you make this season?"

"For the stable? I can't tell, for I don't know. But for myself about $3,000."

"When did you ride your last race?"

"Friday, and won it, too. I won the first race this season, end the last race. I have had good luck all through, and have been working for the best man in the country. You ought to have seen him when I won the two-year-old at Sheepshead. But here, I ain't talking for the paper," and Bob, as honest a jockey as ever straddled a horse, stopped short.

He will remain in the city until the middle of this week when he goes to Columbus to ride a race during the fair next week. He will then come back to Atlanta and remain until next spring when he goes with Mr. Bush again. Mr. Frank Redd and other stock men will go down to Columbus this week.

SUNDAY CARD PLAYING.

How Idle White Men and Women and No Account Negroes Pass Sunday.

Captain Crim, aided by Mounted Officer West and Patrolmen Poole, Brenning, Pate and Hildebrand, yesterday raided two localities in which card playing and liquor drinking were in large letters on the bill boards for the day.

It is not generally known, yet it is a fact that every Sunday of the year is desecrated in Atlanta by gambling and liquor drinking. Those participating in the disgraceful conduct are negro men and women and disreputable white men and women. Yesterday morning Captain Crim was informed that a party of these Sunday "disregarders" could be found in the rear of Stewart's barroom on Peters street, and that they were then well under the influence of liquor, and were gambling. The captain at once decided to raid the place, and with the picked squad, sought the locality designated. He found no trouble in approaching the house from the four sides, but when he closed in on his game he found that they had been warned, and that the big part of the crowd had flown. However, he managed to arrest Mary Mathews, Margraet Lindsey, Maggie Cummings, Boss Wheeler and Perry Garner. Some decks of cards and several bottles of whisky were found, and together with the prisoners, were taken to the city prison. The prisoners were all incarcerated and will be arraigned in police court this morning.

Later in the day the captain was informed that the grove near the ice mill on the Central railroad was then infested by a mob of about twenty-five negroes and whites, and that they were playing cards under the trees. The captain secured Mounted Officer West and the two entered the grove, but as they started in some one who was on the watch for the police gave the alarm, and the entire crowd escaped, leaving behind their cards.

THE FLAG LIE.

Which Was Sent to the San Francisco Chronicle.

The following "whopper" appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle of the 9th:

> ATLANTA, Ga., November 8.—The legislature was adjourned to-day and an old rebel flag was run up on the statehouse amid the greatest excitement on one side and glee on the other.

This four line item is honored with a subhead in the paper's telegraphic column and in the general head is alluded to in big black letters. Mayor Goodwin has received the following letter from Stock Yards station, on the Central Pacific railroad:

> To the Mayor, Atlanta, Ga.: Dear Sir—I this day send you the San Francisco Chronicle. I desire to call your attention to the dispatch purporting to have been sent from your city, of running up the rebel flag on the statehouse. I am curious enough to learn the facts, and not being willing to take the Chronicle's statement for the truth, I wish to learn through you the actual facts. These reports are damaging to the south. Yours very truly,
>
> J. C. GREEN, of Mississippi.

This is the dispatch, the truth of which was so emphatically denied in the telegram sent by Governor McDaniel to a San Francisco gentleman who telegraphed to Atlanta to ascertain if it had any foundation. It is certain that the lying telegram was not sent to the Chronicle by any newspaper correspondent in Atlanta. It could not have been sent by anybody else, except with a vicious intention to deceive. It has already been fully and completely exposed as a slander, and will do no harm.

The Art Club To-Night.

The art club will meet this evening at Dr. Armstrong's. The programme will be quite interesting, a prominent feature being the piano playing of Professor Deuck, the noted instrumentalist, and the singing of Professor C. S. Mallette, of Savannah, a basso of national reputation. Besides these treats, Mr. Horace Bradley will present some of his lightning charcoal sketches. There will also be other members on the programme to make it the most interesting the club has yet presented. It is probable that the club will hold an art loan exhibition at the meeting following the one to-night. A large attendance is expected this evening.

Funeral of Dr. Joseph M. Alexander.

The funeral of Dr. Joseph M. Alexander, who died Saturday, will occur to-day at 10 a m, at his residence in West End. The following gentlemen have been selected as pall bearers:

Mr. W. M. Lowry.	Mr. W. A. Moore.
Mr. Jonus Johnson.	Mr. Sam Inman.
Mr. T. L. Langston.	Mr. J. W. Rucker.
Mr. K. P. Howell.	Mr. B. H. Broombead.
Mr. E. F. May.	Mr. W. W. Boyd.
Mr. George McGaughey.	Mr. T. G. Healy.

“MEET ME AT THE KIMBALL.”

A Few Weeks More and the Once-Familiar Word Will Greet You.

Saturday the last brick was laid on the Kimball except a little patching here and there, and the last piece of slate was nailed on the roof. All the work is now on the inside, and on workdays there is a perfect tumult of hammering and sawing and hurrying to and fro with mortar for plastering, and with stair rails and doors and various and sundry other pieces of material. A CONSTITUTION man went all over the building with Mr. Parkins and found a perfect hive of busy workers. The Decatur street side of the hotel is about done, and two or three floors of the Wall street side have been plastered. The cement is ready for the tile floors. The stair steps have been put together and are ready to be rushed into place. The carpets for the seventh story are ready for the floors and many other things have been accomplished that show that the great hotel is nearing completion. The general arrangement of the house is the same as the old hotel. The arcade will extend through the entire seven stories instead of through three as heretofore. The barber shop and reading room will be in the Wall street wing alongside of the old billiard room. The room formerly occupied as the bar and billiard room in the rear of the office will be for billiards only. The bar will be in a room to itself in the rear of where Daniels's drug store formerly was. The ball room will have a gallery supplied with opera chairs. These are the most important changes that have been made from the original hotel. The great house is rapidly nearing completion and the old familiar expression “meet me at the Kimball” will soon again be heard in the land.

SHOOTING AT A BURGLAR.

Mr. Wheeler Mangum, the Member of the Third, Has a Lively Experience.

Mr. Wheeler Mangum, the junior member of the city council from the third ward, awoke yesterday morning, and finding a burglar in his house fired at him several times. Mr. Mangum resides on Hunter street, and when he retired Saturday night locked his front door—or rather he is now under that impression. With no thought of burglars in his mind Mr. Mangum then retired and slept soundly until early yesterday morning, when he was awakened by some one walking in his bedroom. Turning his eyes in the direction from which the footsteps seemed to come, Mr. Mangum saw a man stealthily stepping about, knowing that it was no member of his family and believing that he was looking at a burglar, Mr. Mangum sprang from his bed and grabbed his pistol. His first motion was detected by the burglar who darted for the door. Mr. Mangum followed, and as the thief disappeared through the door he fired at him. The firing attracted the attention of Patrolmen Moss and Hawley, who were on that beat, and as they were running towards the place from whence the sound appeared to be coming, they came in contact with a negro running at a Maud S. gait. They halted the negro, who denied knowing anything about the attempted burglary when confronted with the charge. He was, however, locked up. He gave his name as Floyd Sluders.

A Lady shot on the Train.

From the Rome, Ga. Courier.

Thursday night as the north bound passenger train on the East Tennessee road was leaving Pleasant Gap Station, Ala., some unknown party shot into one of the passenger coaches and seriously wounded Mrs. Duncan, of Alabama, who was sitting by one of the windows. The gun was supposed to have been loaded with bird shot, one of which took effect in Mrs. Duncan's head, just above the right temple. The attention of gentlemen sitting near the lady was attracted by the crashing of the window glass by the shot, and they saw Mrs. Duncan throw her hands to her head and fall back on her seat. Mr. Turner, of this office, who was sitting in the next seat, caught the wounded lady as she was falling. Mr. Duncan, who was also on the train, found that Dr. McFall, of Cave Spring, was aboard and promptly engaged his services. But the doctor was unable to judge of the nature of the wound until he could arrive at Cave Spring and probe for the shot.

Mrs. Duncan remained unconscious for several minutes. And when the train reached Cave Spring she was taken off and carried to the hotel. While her wound upon examination proved not to be necessarily dangerous, yet it is serious enough to demand close attention.

AN AGED BAPTIST MINISTER.

Two More Important Cases.

Your agent being in Columbus, Ga., a few days ago, and meeting the venerable brother J. H. Campbell, we asked him for the news. His reply was, “I have two more important cures effected by Swift's Specific to report.' This venerable man is known far and wide for his unremitting labors of love in the behalf of the poor of Columbus. It will be remembered that the Swift Specific Co. has donated quite an amount of their famous medicine to be distributed by Mr. Campbell among the poor of the city; hence his remark. He said:

“I have just seen a lady who has been greatly annoyed by a Tetter in one of her hands. It had given her much trouble and pain. She said she had been treated by several physicians during the past three or four years with the old remedies, but without giving any relief. I suggested Swift's Specific, and she took four bottles and is now apparently perfectly well. Her hand is smooth and not a single sign of the disease left. It is marvelous how this medicine renovates the system.”

“What about the other case?”

Well, that was a lady also. She had been affected with the eczema for four years. Her face, hands and arms, as well as her body, was covered over with sores and scabs. It was one of the worst cases of this terrible disease that I have ever seen. The suffering of the poor creature was beyond expression. She tried every remedy at command, including mercury and iodide of potash, but she only grew worse. She was in this condition when I first saw the case. I soon had her taking Swift's Specific, and she has now only taken two bottles, but every mark of the disease has almost entirely disappeared. Her strength and general health have greatly improved. It is one of the most remarkable cures that has come under my observation.”

“Mr. Campbell, you have have had a long and varied experience in mingling with men, and observing their afflictions and the remedies used—what is your opinion as to the merits of Swifts Specific?”

“In a ministry of sixty years I have mingled with every class of society, and have observed closely the variety of diseases which afflict humanity. Blood diseases are the most numerous and the most difficult to remove. In my earlier life, Sand's Sarsaparilla was the great blood purifier. Many others have come to the surface, but it is my deliberate judgment that Swift's Specific is the grandest blood purifier ever discovered. There is nothing comparable to it. There is nothing too good to say about Swift's Specific.”

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

How's This?

Nine Pounds Good Leaf Lard for

$1.00.

TOLBERT & CO.,

Cor. Decatur and Butler Sts.

PETS.

Monkeys, Dogs, Cats and Birds of High Degree and Corresponding Price

“Monkeys are in greater demand as pets than most people would suppose possible,” said Mr. Alfred Wilkins of 1,235 Broadway. “Ladies favor them greatly, chiefly on account of their amusing antics and gestures. Those two in the window keep a crowd in front of the store all day. Look at them now.” A monkey, who was eating nothing, put out his hand in a friendly manner to his cage companion, who was holding a nut in his palm. The animal so approached responded to the overture in the readiest manner, but first, as a precautionary measure, transferred the nut to his mouth. This was not exactly what the monkey who made the advance wanted, and he sulkily withdrew his extended hand, while his selfish campanion looked knowingly at the crowd outside and resumed his meal.

“There are about four kinds of monkeys that are salable as pets,” contiued the dealer, “and all are small. The ring-tail is so called, not because of the rings around its tail, but because it swings to the branches of the trees, and helps itself to climb with that appendage. All other monkeys climb with their hands only. The pig-tail monkey is about the same size as the ring-tail, and it is easy to see how he gets his name. His tail is stubby and short, like that of a pig. He is not considered a handsome monkey, but he is very popular. The Java monkey is somewhat like the ring-tail. He has a long tail too, but it seems to be more for ornament than use. The ring tail comes from Africa, the pig-tail from the Isthmus of Panama, and the Java, of course, from the island whose name he bears. All of these monkeys are worth from $20 to $30 each, according to condition and size, the smallest ranking first. There is a larger demand for them than for any other kind. The little Marmazette, a native of Brazil, is the most diminutive of known monkeys. In fact, he is too small to be very healthy, and in our harsh climate he easily falls into consumption and dies. A fair-sized one is smaller than a newly-born kitten, only a few inches in length, excluding the little tail, which is the longest part of him. They have little wizened faces, and hardly look like monkeys at all. Ladies invariably fancy them at first, but a closer examination shows how delicate they are, as they lie huddled up together and shiver at every draught. They are by no means as high-priced as the other popular kinds of monkeys, and can be readily purchased for $10 each. Placed in company with a larger monkey they seem to thrive better. The bigger one takes great care of the smaller one, shielding him as far as practicable, from the cold, and ceaselessly exerting himself to keep him clean. Sometimes, indeed, he kills him with kindness.

“There are a great many people who have a chronic prejudice against monkeys. It is hard to say why, for monkeys are amusing, affectionate and very intelligent. Dogs, certainly, take the palm in popularity, and, as pets, there is an unceasing demand for them. It is a mistake to suppose that the black and tan is losing ground in popular favor. If he is going out of fashion it is because he is going out of existence. Black and tan dogs are very rare, indeed, and it is almost impossible now to get a really fine one. The rage for smallness became so great that the black and tan terrier has been pretty nearly reduced out of the world. A fairly good one, however, can still be bought for about $100, and a pup, that may or may not live to attain its full growth, would be valued at not less than $25. The other dogs for which about the same prices rule are the Yorkshire and fox terriers. The latter is not so great a favorite with women as with men, but of late the Yorkshire has become very popular with all lovers of toy dogs. The pug, or 'toy bull' as he is sometimes called, is also greatly prized, and good ones, weighing from eight to ten pounds, may bring considerably over $100. Pups can be bought for a third of that price. The peculiarity of the pug is that he is little more than a diminutive bulldog. He has the same wrinkled, unprepossessing countenance, and looks, like the stock from which he sprang, as though he thirsted for blood. His appearance, fortunately, belies him, as the bulldog's usually does, for the pug is good-natured and affectionate enough, and makes an admirable and appreciative pet. His days are too often shortened by overfeeding and too little exercise; but he seems to prefer that it should be so.

“The rarest and most expensive of all pet dogs is the King Charles spaniel. A lady, who has secured a really good one, may go home and congratulate herself, for she owns a treasure. She had better keep a watchful eye upon him, too, for he is easily stolen and as easily disposed of. These dogs can hardly be said to be in the market. They are very rare and with their long, fine, silky hair, large pendant ears, and meek, intelligent eyes, they are exceedingly beautiful. They are better known in England than in this country, but there, too, their price is very high. It is very hard, indeed, to get the poorest kind of a King Charles for $100, and for a good one $200 is not considered by any means an unreasonable price to ask. The King Charles is rather delicate, and is often injured and even killed by overfeeding. Both among the terriers and the King Charles breed of dogs the male is valued a little higher than the female, but the difference in price is very slight.

“Cats are not thought quite so highly of as dogs in the pet classification, but the rare breeds are quite popular. The Angora, or Persian, ranks highest. It is a beautiful animal, usually, when at its best, quite white. Its hair is long and very thick. It is a pretty pet, but it costs from $30 to $80. Kittens are sold for from $20 to $25 each. The Maltese is well known. The pure breed have six toes on each foot, and bring from $10 to $15 each. Kittens can be bought for about $5 each.

“The Indian squirrel, with its gray back and white breast, is becoming better known than formerly, but it is still rare. It sells for about $10, whereas $2.50 is a fair price for a common gray squirrel from Long Island or New Jersey.

“Among the pet birds parrots have deservedly the first place, and the double yellow head Mexican is the smartest, the most intelligent, the longest lived, and the best talker and singer. One that can talk well, and sing six or seven different songs, should be worth $200. The highest price I ever saw one sold for was $350. I sold as fine a white talking cockatoo as ever was seen to Patti a year ago for $250.

“American robins usually are appreciated most highly in a cooked state, but they are susceptible of a high degree of education. I have one that often whistles selections from ‘Fra Diavolo.’ I value him at $50. Ordinarily canaries are not expensive, though very popular pets but educated canaries bring high prices. I have one that I have taught to clearly and tastefully whistle airs from two operas. I would not sell him for less than $100.

“A good clear-whistling English blackbird is something of a rarity. It is a very handsome bird and worth from $10 to $15. A thrush will bring about $10. A bullfinch owes everything to education, and when he can pipe two airs without making a mistake he ought to sell for $30. He is a patient learner, and when he detects himself in error he does not immediately correct it. He whistles the whole piece over again.

There's an immense variety of almost voiceless small birds that ladies fancy and take home with them. You know there are many persons who like to see a pretty bird in a cage, but go distracted if they hear him sing. One magnificent singer has only just been introduced here, and is hardly known at all yet. He is the Mexican canary, and though his note is not so loud as that of our yellow pet it is incomparably softer, sweeter, and even freer. He is a small and very handsome bird, with a yellow head and a black back, mottled with white. They can be bought for about $5 each, and are certain to become great favorites in America before very long.”

“Uncle Dan'l.”

To-night at DeGive's opera house the McAuley combination begin their engagement in “Uncle Dan'l.” They have recently filled an engagement in Savannah, and the News of that city, speaking of their engagement, says: “B. McAuley, as 'Uncle Dan'l' in the comedy 'A Messenger from Jarvis Section,' appeared before one of the most enthusiastic audiences of the season last night. Mr. McAuley is well known in Savannah, and his acting was worthy of a crowded house. The play is one of Locke's best productions, and is full of the old New England down east sentiment that so characterizes the sturdy men and women of the rugged coast states. The interest in the play is not allowed to center around one or two figures, but the playwright has created an ensemble of characters, the relations of which to his hero bring out the latter against a strong and natural background. 'Uncle Dan'l's' amusing adventures in search of John Smith, his dangerous encounters with sharps and roughs, his perplexities, disappointments, dangers and triumphs, his discovery of more than he started to find, and his general success at last, are incidents all of which are admirably worked up, and from beginning to end the play holds undivided attention, its many strong points creating unbounded enthusiasm. The quaint old deputy sheriff, strong in his rugged honesty and the power of the law he represents, with a face over which the changing emotions chase each other likeshadows, admirably played, and the production of his formidable annihilator never fails to strike consternation into the hearts of his enemies or elicits shouts from the audience. “Clip,” the barkeeper's girl, by Miss Jessie West, was well acted. Miss West has a sweet voice and her whippoorwill song would have been an admirable effort had it not been for the instrumentation of the orchestra, which rendered it almost impossible for her to sing. As it was she was recalled.

Letter List.

List of Letters remaining in postoffice, Atlanta, Georgia, for week ending Nov. 15, 1884. Persons calling for any of said letters please say “advertised” and name the date.

LADIES' LIST.

A—Charrie Alexander, Mary Askew, Eliza Abner.

B—Nervia Berry, Mrs. Henry B Baylor, Mrs. Rosa Blake, Malinda H Baker, Jennie Baker, 4, Mrs. M A Bartono, Mrs. Sanford Baker, Laura Brooks, Maud Broker, Jennie Booth, Miss Sarchgan Borch, Mrs. L M Blount, Fannie Burnett.

C—Mrs M Crawford, Miss Camak, Mary Carroll, Julia J Creavy, E J Crappe, Miss Joe Connolly, Mrs Edna Coulin, Mary E Crow, Mrs Cullum, Mrs C A Curtis, Mrs J G Clark.

D—Miss Dena Delna, Miss Archie Dyson.

E—Cornie Edwards, Mrs Elliott, Lizzie Eckenberry.

F—Mrs Solomon Felks, Emma Floyd.

G—Mrs M E Gavin, Miss A R Gray, Rachel Gleeton, Mrs A Gilmore, Leddie Gibson, Hattie Glover.

H—Lizzie Harvey, Annie Lou Haygood, Annie Hamilton, Mrs E R Heard, Mollie Hill 2, Mrs Sydney Hill, Mary Hillman, Sallie C Holleman, Emma Howard, J W Hopson, Sarah Hutchinson, Lina Hutchins, Lucy C Huges, Carry Humphrey, Adelin Harris.

J—Jane Jackson, Ella Jackson, Lelia Johnson, Dora Jones, Johnie Johmes, Fanny Johnson.

K—Mrs N E Kelly, Mrs J C Keys.

L—Maria Lake, Anna Leonard, Mary Leach, Sarah Livingston, Matthew Lightfoot, Nettie Lowe, Jennie Lymr.

M—Ella J Mattox, Clara J Many, Mrs A J Martin, Anna W Mayo (2), Lulu Mitchell, Mrs B O Miller, Mrs General Mills, Mrs Miller, Mrs Mary Morgan, Fannie Morgan, Mrs E Murphy, Mrs E McKennon, Laura McCrary, Mrs S H McPhail, J H McPhail.

N—Lizzie Norwood.

P—Annie Pane, Hellen Parks, Annie Pierce, Penie Preston, H Y Peeples, Addie Pettis, Jane Penny, Miss C H Pine, J C Porter, 2, Florence Ivie.

R—Kate O Ruke, Lela Ray, James Rees, Hattie Richardson, Bettie Richardson, Alma Ronsheim.

S—Mrs M R Sage, Anna Sanders, Fannie Sage, Arrie Sharp, Mrs. M. A. Stephenson, Edith Stephen, Mary Shinous, J L Skinner, Ed Shropshire, Winn Smith, Leaster Smith.

T—Mollie Terrell, Mari W Trotter, Elizabeth Tolerson, Rachel Towns, Mary E Tompkin, E A Thomas.

W—Ellen Watley, Annie Watts, Anna Wallace, Anna E Washington, Laura Wagner, Hannah Watson, B Wheelers, Francis Wright, Emma Wilkins, Lucy Wylie, Miss Sarah Willard.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—Atlanta Enterprise, Kirkwood C Anger, Paten Allen, R L Anderson, F J Ansley, Guss Anderson, T C Allen, Charley Atkinson, Daniel Arie, William Arnold, R B Aycock.

B—Clarence Blake, E W Bass, Frank Barna, Jas L Bagart, E W Bean, R e Barry, B Brennan, George Bently, J J Beard, R L Berner, Edwin Brucktoldt, John G Berden, Rev Body, George Bomond, W R Bosard, B Browald, Foman Boon, Henry Boyer, David Bosmarer, D C Brooks & Bro, Robt Booth, H C Burneil, James Buggs, Warren D Bryson, H C Brown, E T Brown, Mary Brown, Isaac Brown.

C—Dr D R Carter, C T Claborn, W P Camp, E M Chapman, W H Chapman, Harry Chamberlin, T R Cherry, Mrs Cheramurn, Levi Christie, F M Christain, William Coggans, William Clofton, L H Cobb, C Collins, L Cunningham, S F Crumoy, John G Clark, Clark & Robinson, Catherine Cyrus.

D—H L Danby, John Davison, J R Davis, Daniel Day, Buchor Davis, Samuel Darnell, William Dexter, John T Dennis, M L Dines, J O Dobbs, M J Dooley, Thomas Dunlap, Eddie Dugger, Henry Droh.

E—W L Evans, George Edwards, Sanie A Eppler, 2, E B Esell, W Esterbroker, B J Ellend, C F Ellington, I L Ellis, Theodore Ewing.

F—Thos A Frazier, John T Fain, W D Fayne, John P Fell, J H Fearey, Carreon Fisher, W B Fields, T J Flood, J H Foster, G G Ford, James Ford, Wm W Faintaine, Frederick Foster, W N Furguson.

G—Ga Mining and Land Imp Co, Ga Midland and Gulf R R Co, W M Graham, M E Gaines, R D Goble, George Graham, Louis F Ganard, L W Graffin, J F Gause, John B Gibbs, William Griffin, Pat Gilispie, B T Griffin, Luke Gilispie, George Griffin, Booker Glover.

H—M J Hancock, J G Habershem, Augustus Hanson, R M Hayne, Jno Haskins, M O Hearn, J R Hinley, G Heard, O M Healy, R M Heard, Hardy Heard, Henry Hilderbrand, J O Hightower, Wm M Hitch, Aaron Hight, Henry Hill, R H Hill, E Howard, J H Holmes, Wm M Howard, Hooper & Bro, J H Hughes, William Hunt, W P Humphrey, H T Hudson, W H Hunter, Lanyson H Harris.

I—J H Ivie.

J—Henry Jones, Johnson & Keona, W B Johnson, W T Johnson, Daniel J Jackson, Jackson & Butt.

K—J Kytne, I T Keith, H R King, J L King, J M Kimbro, J Kyle & Co.

L—Lyle & Connaly, L Looke, John A Linger, R R Lively, James M Lewis, M W Lewis (2), Ed Lango, D C Larence, D B Ladd, J A Laird, Hilliard Lavender, J H Law, jr, R P Ladd, J J Lynch.

M—R A Mann, J H Masourn, & Moty, H Urr John Maher, Towns Madison, 2; A W Mapp, E W Mattox, Jimmie Maxwell, J E Mann, H J Mettenheimer, W T Mitchell, William Mabgoury, Benjamin Moser, J F Moses, J P Moran, L D Moseley, A S Muse, E H Murphy, Frank Murphy, J E Murpay, S B McGrary, J C McKenzie, Walter S McHam, G W McFadden & Co, C C McDowell, J H McKurman.

N—W S Nellams, W K Nor.

O—Thomas O'Byrne, Charles G Oliver, R F Owens.

P—W H Payne, J B Prater, Virgil Parnnell, M H Parkins, H Partenheimer, 2, W F Parker, Elias Prioleau, W E Perry, J W Preston, Thomas Pqillips, H W Pickens, E H Pottie, Captain Powdus, James Polly, Charley Pomilee, L I Plonsky, E Pupkin.

R—Rev G C Rankin, W C Ray, Jr, J R Rainey, R J Ragan, C A Revile, Charley Reece, R A Read, A L Rives, M L Roberts, J P Rooks, Louis Rothchild, J F Robinson, J W Rutledge, John C Russ, Amos Ryan.

S—Cyrus Sharp, Jno Sparden, D D Sawyer, Joe L Strassel, Harry Schaefer, J T Slatter, A C Schaudece, Sydney Stephens, W T Seaton, H C Sheffield, Gerald Seymour, William Schurgert, A B Stewart, V W Skiff, W W Spinger, Mase Spire, Charles Stroel, B Parker Slo, John M Stoke, E N Solomon, A Soloman, Z W Suggs, W J Summers, A Shuman, Geo Sullivan, A M Siplexe, M E Smith, E F Smith, H H Smith, L N Smith.

T—A E Turner, 4; Chas Thompson, Col Thompson, N D Thompson & Co, Fredious Turner, F T Turner.

W—Jesse W Watters, F C Wakefield, Rev Dr E W Warren, E A Ward, R F Watson, Jno R Whaley, Anderson Weums, W G Westbrooks, Charley Wesley, J H Winslow, L A Wilson, J G Wilson, E A Willougaby, Col J T Wright, Geo W Wilson, M D; E A Whitman, R F Worley, Ransom Worley, J L Worfoot, William Woodward, F Williams, H F Williams, Prince Williams, Augustus Williams, Wm Willisms, Madison Wilson.

Y—F L Yomans, General P M B Young.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Georgia Midland & Gulf railroad.
Saratoga Spring Manufacturing Co.
Monumental Marble Works.
L & R Guano Co.
The Pioneer Agency.
Atlanta News Era.
Southern Undertaker Supply Co.
1 Anderson street.
58 Read street.

W. T. B. WILSON, Postmaster.
A. P. WOODWARD, Ass't Postmaster.

5 OR 6 CARS

Best stock feed always on hand at wholesale prices.

M. L. TOLBERT & CO.,

Corner Decatur and Butler Sts.

50 Pounds

Stewart's Extra Fancy Flour for $1.50.

M. L. TOLBERT & CO.,

Cor. Decatur and Butler Sts.

Malaria is a Mean Thing.

Malaria has no color. Malaria has no odor. Malaria makes no noise. Malaria is very sly in its way of coming. It captures us before we can resist. It attacks bad blood, weak lungs, torpid livers, and dyspeptic stomachs. But Brown's Iron Bitters can drive it out, and expel the ugly fever it brings. Mrs. S. R. McDonald, New Haven, Conn., says, “I suffered for six years from the effects of malaria. Brown's Iron Bitters cured me completely.

WATER GROUND

meal—75 cts. per bushel.

M. L. TOLBERT & CO.,

Corner Decatur and Butler Sts.

EXCELSIOR!—If the old saying, “Imitation is the sincerest flattery” is true, certainly Murray & Lanman Florida Water is one of the most highly flattered of modern productions. Every year sees new attempts to foist upon the public worthless concoctions in the shape of so-called Florida Waters, but these seem only to have the effect of showing up in strong relief the sterling worth of the genuine article. To distinguish the genuine article from its imitations look out for the “trade mark,” a narrow whit strip label bearing the signature of Lanman & Kemp, New York, sole proprietors.

50 Pounds

Of Tolbert's Extra Fancy Flour for $1.60.

TOLBERT & CO.,

Cor. Decatur and Butler Sts.

Cheap Enough.

100 pounds best bran for $1.00

M. L. TOLBERT & CO.,

Corner Decatur and Butler Sts.

Money to Loan.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON CITY REAL ESTATE only; no sum under $300; interest 8 per cent, and a good commission will be charged in addition; state amount wanted and time, and give value and location of property, and I will promptly respond. Address P. O. Box 167, city. Nov 16 7t.

FUEL.

ORDERS FOR PARLOR, LUMP, STOVE AND Nut Coal, wood in any lengths, promptly filled at the new wood and coal yard, at No. 121 Wheat street. Give us a call before buying elsewhere. tf

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED WE WANT TO HIRE ONE FIRST-class hand to run a moulder. Apply at once to La Fontaine & May. 2t

HELP WANTED—Females.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A FEW MORE LADIES to take light work to do at home, can make from $4 to $10 per week. Call at Powell's Hall, junction Peachtree and Broad streets. 3t

WANTED—Boarders.

PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL DO well to consult this column. tf

GOOD BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS CAN keep their houses full by advertising in our ten cent column.

BOARD AND LODGING $3 50 PER WEEK; table board $3.00, at 31 Nelson street. Street cars pass the door. Fare the best. mon th su

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BREAD, CAKE and cracker baker. Address Baker, this office.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Wagons.

WAGONS—FULL STOCK OF LOW WHEEL hollow axle Tennessee Wagons, best quality, easiest running. Lowest prices. 87 and 81 Decatur street. N. C. Spence. tf

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—MY ENTIRE LOT OF PLYMOUTH Rocks, about 40 in number; also some fine German carp fish for breeders, from 12 to 18 inches in length. Cheap if taken early. C. E. Barksdale, Jonesboro, Ga.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND FULL CAROM billiard tables. Inquire at Markham house. tf

FIRE PROOF SAFE—BEST MAKE, VERY cheap; a large one and small one. Call and see them. 48 East Alabama street. 3t

LOST.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE PAID AT The Constitution office for one bunch of keys. nov4tf

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, BETween Rich's store and St. Luke's Episcopal church, a handsome ladies' chatalaine watch of oxidized silver. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to the Constitution office nov6tf

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—TWO NICE SMALL STOREROOMS, No. 9 and 11 North Broad street, also rooms up stairs; apply to Dr. Marvin, from 9 to 11 a. m. tf

NOTICE—THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT railroad company offers for rent its vacant freight depot in Atlanta, with the use of adjacent track. Apply to the undersigned at the office of said company. L. P. Grant, president. Atlanta, October 25th, 1884.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWer, two or three store houses, on favorable terms, especially adapted for manufacturing or wholesale business. Apply to Elsas, May & Co. tf

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED FACTORY in good running order and paying well. Address P. O. box 237 or inquire at M. Rich & Bros., 54 and 56 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the next legislature for charter for the Grand Lodge of the original order of Artisans. tu 1 awk we.

DR. DEHAUT'S PURGATIVE PILLS.

THESE CELEBRATED PILLS have for 3 years been recommended by the leading Physicians of Paris as the BEST PURGATIVE known; full directions accompany them. The SIGNATURE “Dehaut” is pressed into the bottom of each GENUINE BOX. DEHAUT, 147 Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, Paris.

E. FOUGERA & CO., 30 North William Street, N. Y. mon

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia RAILROAD.

DIVISIONS IN GEORGIA.

THE NEW SHORT LINE.

Chattanooga to Atlanta

Atlanta to Macon.

Rome to Atlanta.

—— AND ——

THE SHORTEST OF ALL ROUTES.

Chattanooga and the West.

To Florida and the Southeast.

Closely Connecting in Union Depot at Chattanooga

BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH

with trains of Cincinnati Southern Railway, and Memphis and Charleston Railroad division, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

Only Line Running Pullman Sleeping Cars daily

BETWEEN ATLANTA AND FLORIDA

The yerr round without change and without delay. Trains at Atlanta arrive at and depart from Short Line Passenger Station, Mitchell street.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING.

THROUGH PASSENGER CORCHES

Between Chattanooga and Jacksonville, Fla

Without change and without extra fares.

Condensed Local Passenger Schedule (on a basis Central Standard time, by which all trains are run) in effect October 11, 1884.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Express No. 1.	Fast mail No. 3.	Pasenger No. 5
Leave CLEVELAND	2 33 pm	8 15 am	....
" CHATTANOOGA	....	7 55 am	9 30 pm
" Ooltewah	....	8 28 am	10 20 pm
" Cohutta	3 08 pm	9 00 am	11 12 pm
Arrive DALTON	3 43 pm	9 27 am	12 01 am
Leave DALTON	3 43 pm	9 27 am	12 01 am
Arrive East Rome	5 13 pm	10 50 am	2 23 am
Leave East Rome	5 28 pm	11 00 am	3 00 am
" Rockmart	6 18 pm	11 45 am	3 55 am
" Dallas	7 07 pm	12 30 pm	4 44 am
Arrive Atlanta	8 25 pm	1 45 pm	6 15 am
Leave Atlanta	8 40 pm	3 15 pm	....
" McDonough	10 08 pm	4 34 pm	....
" Jackson	10 48 pm	5 17 pm	....
Leave Indian Spring	11 03 pm	5 31 pm	....
Arrive MACON	12 30 am	7 00 pm	....
Leave MACON	12 45 am	7 20 pm	....
" Cochran	2 37 am	9 15 pm	....
" Eastman	3 35 am	10 10 pm	....
Arrive JESUP	7 50 am	2 50 am	....
Leave JESUP	....	3 45 am	....
" Sterling	....	5 32 am	....
Arrive BRUNSWICK	....	6 15 am	....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Express No. 2.	Fast Mail No. 4.	Pasenger No. 6
Leave BRUNSWICK	....	8 30 pm	....
" Sterling	....	9 15 pm	....
Arrive JESUP	....	11 00 pm	....
Leave JESUP	11 45 am	12 20 am	....
" Eastman	4 28 pm	4 45 am	....
" Cochran	5 20 pm	5 40 am	....
Arrive MACON	7 15 pm	7 50 am	....
Leave MACON	7 35 pm	8 10 am	....
" Indian Sp'gs	8 59 pm	9 44 am	....
Leave JACKSON	9 09 pm	9 57 am	....
" McDonough	9 48 pm	10 40 am	....
Arrive ATLANTA	11 05 pm	11 59 am	....
Leave ATLANTA	11 15 pm	2 30 pm	7 30 am
" Dallas	12 35 am	3 43 pm	9 01 am
" Rockmart	1 25 am	4 27 pm	9 50 am
Arrive East Rome	2 20 am	5 10 pm	10 45 am
Leave East Rome	2 30 am	5 15 pm	....
Arrive Dalton	3 45 am	6 29 pm	....
Leave Dalton	3 45 am	6 29 pm	....
" Cohutta	4 10 am	6 55 pm	....
" Ooltewah	4 43 am	7 28 pm	....
Arive CHATTANOOGA	5 15 am	8 00 pm	....
" Cleveland	7 25 am	10 20 pm	....

CONNECTIONS.

Trains Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 connect at Chattanooga with Memphis and Charleston Division, E. T. & G. R. R., and Cincinnati Southern R'y and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R'y.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Cleveland with main line East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. and connect at Rome with Alabama Division E. T., V. & Ga. R. R.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Atlanta and Macon with all diverging roads, and connect at Jesup with S., F. & W. R'y for Florida

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 have Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Through Passenger Coaches between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Trains 3 and 4 connect at Cleveland with Pullman Sleepers between Cleveland and New York, and also with Sleepers between Cleveland and Warm Springs without change.

Train No. 6, connects at Rome with Alabama division trains for Selma, Meridian and all points in the southwest.

Trains No 5 and 6 connect at Atlanta with all diverging roads.

Sleeping cars between Atlanta, Macon and Brunswick.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 have Sleeping Cars between Macon and Cleveland, connecting with Pullman Sleepers between Cleveland and New York.

All trains run daily.

Trains to and from Hawkinsville connect at Cochran daily, except Sunday.

J. E. MALLORY,
Superintendent Brunswick Division, Macon.
J. W. FRY,
Superintendent Atlanta Division, Atlanta, Ga
B. W. WRENN,
Gen'l Passenger Agt.
J. J. GRIFFIN, A. G. P. A., Atlanta.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER.

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 8th, 1884.

Commencing Sunday, 9th inst., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

Trains run by 90th meridian time, 22 minutes slower than Atlanta time:

FAST LINE.
NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.

L've Augusta..........7 40 am
Ar. Washington..........10 40 am
L've Washington..........7 55 am
L've Athens..........8 00 am
L've Gainesville..........5 55 am
Ar. Atlanta..........1 00 pm

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.

Leave Atlanta..........2 45 pm
Leave Gainesville..........5 55 am
Arrive Athens..........7 35 pm
Ar. Washington..........7 20 pm
L've Washington..........4 10 pm
Arrive Augusta..........8 15 pm

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

NO 2 EAST—DAILY.	NO. 1. WEST DAILY.
L've Atlanta.......8 00 am	L've Augusta......10 50 am
Ar. Gainesville....8 20 pm	" Macon.......7 10 am
Ar. Athens.......4 40 pm	" Mill'g'v'e 9 10 am
" Washington..2 20 pm	" Washin'n 11 20 am
" Milledgeville..4 43 pm	" Athens.......9 30 am
Ar. Macon.......6 45 pm	Ar. Gainesville 8 20 pm
" Augusta.......3 35 pm	Ar. Atlanta.......5 40 pm

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4 EAST—DAILY.	NO. 3 WEST DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta.......8 20 pm	Lv Augusta.......9 10 pm
Ar. Augusta.......6 10 am	Ar. Atlanta.......6 40 am

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

L've Atlanta.......5 50 pm	L've Covington.5 40 am
Ar. Decatur.......6 25 pm	L've Decatur.......7 25 am
Ar. Covington......8 10 pm	Ar. Atlanta.......7 55 am

DECATUR TRAIN.
(Daily, except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta..... 9 30 am	Lv. Decatur.......10 10 am
Ar. Decatur......10 00 am	Ar. Atlanta.......10 40 am

CLARKSTON TRAIN.

Lv. Atlanta....... 1 25 pm	Lv. Clarkston - 2 36 pm
Lv. Decatur....... 1 57 pm	Lv. Decatur.......3 06 pm
Ar. Clarkston.... 2 12 pm	Ar. Atlanta.......3 35 pm

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signaled, stop at any regular schedule Flag Station.

Train No. 27 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grove town, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thomson, Camak, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make close connection for all points East, Southeast, West, Southwest, North and Northwest, and carry Through Sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston

Train No. 28 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grove town, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Camak, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Harlem for supper.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and Southeast.

GREEN, Gen'l Manager
E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Central Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Railroads

All trains of this system are run by Central or (90th Meridian time.)

SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 2, 1884.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 2, 1884, PASsenger trains on these roads will run as follows:

☞ READ DOWN.

C. R. R.—Main Line Savannah and Atlanta Divisions.	No. 15† Acc.	No. 53* Pass'ger.	No. 51* Pass'ger.
Savannah..........Lv	5 40 pm	8 45 pm	10 00 am
Oliver..........Ar	7 27 pm	10 23 pm	11 50 am
Millen..........Ar		11 34 pm	1 08 pm
Millen..........Lv		11 46 pm	1 35 pm
Toomsboro..........Lv		1 47 am	3 50 pm
Gordon..........Ar	No. 1*	3 25 am	5 22 pm
Macon..........Ar	Pass'ger.	3 45 am	6 29 pm
Macon..........Lv	8 20 am	3 57 am	7 00 pm
Barnesville..........Ar	10 03 am	5 30 am	8 56 pm
Barnesville..........Lv	10 03 am	5 30 am	9 38 pm
Griffin..........Ar	10 40 am	6 02 am	9 30 pm
Atlanta..........Ar	12 25 am	7 30 am	11 25 pm

C. R. R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 21† Acc.	No. 19* Pass'ger.	No. 17* Pass'ger.
Milen..........Lv	3 55 am	2 30 am	1 30 pm
Augusta..........Ar	7 30 am	5 50 am	3 45 pm

Milledgeville and Eatonton Branch.			No. 2 Pass'ger.
Gordon..........Lv	....	....	9 10 am
Milledgeville..........Ar	....	....	10 29 am
Eatonton..........Ar	....	....	12 30 pm

UPSON COUNTY RAILROAD.		No. 35.† Pas'enger	No. 33 Pas'enger
Barnesville..........Lv	....	5 40 pm	10 30 am
Thomaston..........Ar	....	6 55 pm	11 45 am

S. G. & N. A. RAILROAD			No. 2† Ps'enger
Griffin..........Lv	....	....	12 30 pm
Newnan..........Ar	....	....	3 15 pm
Carrollton..........Ar	....	....	5 10 pm

S. W. & M. & E. RY—MAIN LINE.	....	No. 9.* Acc.	No. 1* Pas'enger
Macon..........Lv	....	....	8 15 am
Fort Valley..........Ar	....	....	9 36 am
Smithville..........Ar	....	....	12 06 pm
Smithville..........Lv	....	....	12 24 pm
Cuthbert..........Ar	....	....	2 08 pm
Eufaula..........Ar	....	....	3 20 pm
Eufaula..........Lv	....	4 50 am	3 25 pm
Union Springs..........Ar	....	7 00 am	6 05 pm
Union Springs..........Lv	....	7 11 am	5 05 pm
Montgomery..........Ar	....	9 33 am	6 45 pm

S W R R. ALBANY LINE.	No 3* Pas'enger	No. 25* Pas'enger	No. 7* Pas enger
Macon..........Lv	....	....	7 15 pm
Fort Valley..........Lv	....	....	8 22 pm
Fort Valley..........Ar	....	....	8 22 pm
Smithville..........Ar	....	....	10 20 pm
Smithville..........Lv	2 36 pm	12 15 pm	10 20 pm
Albany..........Ar	3 41 pm	1 10 pm	11 15 pm

S W R R—PERRY BRANCH.		No. 23† Pas'enger	No. 21† Pas'enger
Fort Valley..........Lv	....	8 35 pm	9 45 am
Perry..........Ar	....	9 20 pm	10 35 am

S. W. R R—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.			No. 29† Pas'enger
Albany..........Lv	....	....	4 20 pm
Blakely..........Ar	....	....	8 12 pm

S. W. R R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH			No. 31† Pass'ger.
Cutbert..........Lv	....	....	3 20 pm
Fort Gaines..........Ar	....	....	3 48 pm

EUFAULA & CLAYTON RAILROAD.			No. 33† Pass'ger.
Eufaula..........Lv	....	....	5 40 pm
Clayton..........Ar	....	....	7 02 pm

S. W. RR.—COLUMBUS MAIN LINE.			No. 5* Pass'ger
Macon..........Lv	....	....	8 05 am
Fort Valley..........Ar	....	....	9 21 am
Columbus..........Ar	....	....	12 23 pm

☞ READ UP.

	No. 52* Pass'ger.	No. 54* Pass'ger.	No. 16† Acc.
Savannah..........Ar	8 30 pm	6 30 am	8 05 am
Oliver..........Lv	1 52 pm	4 59 am	6 30 am
Millen..........Lv	12 40 pm	3 56 am	
Millen..........Ar	12 20 pm	3 46 am	
Toomsboro..........Ar	10 20 am	1 49 am	
Gordon..........Ar	9 07 am	12 40 am	No. 7*
Macon..........Lv	8 25 am	12 00 ngt	Pass'ger.
Macon..........Ar	8 05 am	11 45 pm	6 50 pm
Barnesville..........Lv	6 18 am	10 14 am	5 12 pm
Barnesville..........Ar	6 18 am	10 14 pm	5 12 pm
Griffin..........Ar	5 37 am	9 39 pm	4 35 pm
Atlanta..........Lv	3 55 am	8 10 pm	2 50 pm

C. R. R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 18* Pass'ger.	No. 20* Pass'ger.	No. 22† Acc.
Milen..........Ar	12 00 pm	12 30 pm	10 14 pm
Augusta..........Lv	6 45 am	9 00 pm	6 20 pm

Milledgeville and Eatonton Branch.	No. 26† Pass'ger.		
Gordon..........Ar	5 15 am	....	....
Milledgeville..........Ar	3 30 pm	....	....
Eatonton..........Lv	2 15 pm	....	....

UPSON COUNTY RAILROAD.	Pas'enger No. 34.†	Pas'enger No. 36.†
Barnesville..........Ar	9 15 am	5 00 pm
Thomaston..........Lv	8 00 am	3 45 pm

S. G. & N. A. RAILROAD.	No. 1† Pas'enger	
Griffin..........Ar	9 40 am	
Newnan..........Lv	6 58 am	
Carrollton..........Lv	5 30 am	

S. W. & M. & E. RY. MAIN LINE	No. 2.* Pas'enger	No. 10.* Acc.
Macon..........Ar	6 21 pm	....
Fort Valley..........Ar	5 00 pm	....
Smithville..........Ar	2 36 pm	....
Smithville..........Lv	2 16 pm	....
Cuthbert..........Lv	12 43 pm	....
Eufaula..........Lv	11 33 am	....
Eufaula..........Ar	11 28 am	7 33 pm
Union Springs..........Lv	9 46 am	5 05 pm
Union Springs..........Ar	9 46 am	4 55 pm
Montgomery..........Lv	8 00 am	2 25 pm

S. W. R. R—ALBANY LINE.	No. 4* Pas'enger	No. 26* Pas'enger	No. 8* Pas'enger
Macon..........Ar	7 54 am	....	....
Fort Valley..........Lv	6 38 am	....	....
Fort Valley..........Ar	6 38 am	....	....
Smithville..........Lv	4 35 am	....	....
Smithville..........Ar	4 35 am	11 57 am	2 26 pm
Albany..........Lv	3 40 am	10 45 am	1 31 pm

S. W. R. R—PERRY BRANCH.	No. 22† Pas'enger	No. 24† Pas'enger
Fort Valley..........Ar	4 15 pm	6 30 am
Perry..........Lv	3 25 pm	5 45 am

S. W. R. R—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.	No. 30† Pas'enger	
Albany..........Ar	11 30 am	
Blakely..........Lv	7 30 am	

S. W. R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH.	No. 32† Pass'ger.	
Cuthbert..........Ar	12 28 pm	
Fort Gaines..........Lv	11 10 am	

EUFAULA & CLAYTON RAILROAD.	No. 34† Pass'ger.	
Eufaula..........Ar	9 27 am	
Clayton..........Lv	8 00 am	

S. W. RR.—COLUMBUS MAINE LINE.	No. 6.* Pass'ger	No. 20* Acc.
Macon..........Ar	5 42 pm	6 00 am
Fort Valley..........Ar	4 25 pm	3 39 am
Columbus..........Lv	1 00 pm	9 58 pm

Elegant local Sleeping Cars on night trains as follows: Between Savannah and Augusta, trains Nos 53 and 54; between Savannah and Macon, trains Nos. 53 and 54; between Savannah and Atlanta, trains Nos. 53 and 54.

Pullman Hotel Sleeping Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, via Atlanta, Albany and Waycross.

Trains marked thus * run daily; trains marked thus † run daily except Sunday; trains marked thus ‡ run daily except Monday.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car Berths on sale at the Union Depot 30 minutes prior to the leaving of all trains.

WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt., Savannah.
T. D. KLINE, Sup't S. W. R. R. Macon.
W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic M'g'r., Savannah.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
R. SCHMIDT, Agent, Atlanta.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

ATHENS, GA., October 12th, 1884.

On and after Oct. 12th, 1884, trains on this road will run as follows:

Time given here is 90 meridien, Atlanta cit time.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 51.	No. 53.
Leave Athens, 90 meridian..........	5:00 p m	6:50 a m
Arrive at Lula..........	6:30 p m	8:54 a m
Arrive at Atlanta..........	10:30 p m	12:00 n'n
Arrive at Tallulah Falls..........		12:56 a m

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 50.	No. 52.
Leave Tallulah Falls..........	6:30 a m	
Leave Atlanta..........	7:40 a m	5:00 p m
Arrive at Lula..........	10:54 a m	8:41 p m
Arrive at Athens..........	12:30 p m	10:25 p m

Connections made at Lula with passenger train on Richmond and Danville railroad, both east and west.

R. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.

MERCER SLAUGHTER, G. P. A.